The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4111. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE PLOT.

FULL AND MINUTE PARTICULARS.

HOW THE PLAN WAS CONCEIVED

HOW ITS EXECUTION FAILED

Names of the Hotels and Buildings Fired.

The Astor, St. Nicholas, Fifth-avenue, Lafarge, St. James, Metropolitan, Howard, United States, Lovejoy's, Tammany, Belmont, Hanford, and Others.

Attempts to Fire the Shipping in the Harbor.

Important Arrests by the Police Yesterday.

STRINGENT ORDERS FROM GENERAL DIX.

The diabolical plot to burn the City of New-York, published yesterday morning, proves to be far more extensive than was at first supposed. It is already proved to the entire satisfaction of the authorities, that the affair was planned by the rebels and has been in preparation for a long time past, the men selected to perform the work were sent to this City at various times and under various pretexts, and arriving here they formed themselves into a regularly organized band, had their various officers, including a treasurer, whom they could always find, and who was always ready to supply them with the money necessary to carry out their infernal work, and they proceeded deliberately to mature their plans for one of the most fiendish and inhuman acts known in modern times.

The plan was excellently well conceived, and evidently prepared with great care, and had it been executed with one-half the ability with which it was drawn up, no human power could have saved this city from utter destruction. It was evidently the intention of the conspirators to fire the city, at a given moment, at a great many different points, each as far remote from the other as possible, except through Broadway, and this thoroughfare they wished to see in a complete blaze, from one end to the other. To do this, they commenced at the St. James Hotel, corner of Broadway and Twenty-fifth-street, next the Fifth-avenue Hotel, extending from Twenty-third to Twenty-fourth-street, then (missing the New-York Hotel, which it seems was not included in their list) the Lafarge House and Winter Garden Theatre, just below Amity-street; next followed the St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, Howard, Belmont, and others. In all thirteen of our principal hotels. About the same time several hay barges along the river were set on fire, and attempts were made to fire Barnum's Museum and other public buildings. Had all these hotels, hay barges, theatres, &c., been set on fire at the same moment, and each fire well kindled, the Fire Department would not have been strong enough to extinguish them all, and during the confusion the fire would probably have gained so great a headway that before assistance could have been obtained, the best portion of the city would have been laid in ashes. But fortunately, thanks to the Police, Fire Department, and the bungling manner in which the plan was executed by the conspirators, it proved a complete and miserable failure.

The intention of these cowardly wretches to fire the city came to the knowledge of Mr. JOHN DECKER, Chief of the New-York Fire Department, some days since. He immediately informed the police, and took such steps as would render the noble Department under his command most efficient, make their action most united, and prevent as far as possible any confusion. The police immediately commenced to investigate the matter, but at first all their endeavors to gain any information were baffled. Mr. JOHN YOUNG, Chief of the Detective Corps, and his entire force, were constantly at work night and day. Immediately after the first alarm was given, Chief YOUNG went to the Metropolitan Hotel, told the proprietors what was anticipated, and urged them to set double watches through all the halls, and to examine each and every room throughout the house, no matter who might be its occupant. He also sent similar messages to the other hotels, and had his advice been heeded, many of the fires would doubtless have been prevented. He personally superintended and directed his force, and was untiring in his exertions to destroy all unity of action between the rebel emissaries, and to secure as many of them as possible. In all his efforts he was ably seconded by his men, not one flagged. Neither sleep or rest was thought of, and every moment was devoted to the great work they had in hand. Their exertions, it is pleasant to be able to record, have been quite successful. Already several of the gang have been arrested, and a great quantity of the strongest kind of evidence obtained against them. The police are on the track of the others, and it is more than probable that before to-morrow closes all of them will be in custody. The police are also in possession of a great deal of information which it is not proper now to publish, but which promises most satisfactory results.

The woman, who, from her singular action and rapid moving from one hotel to another, was thought to be concerned in the affair, and who was arrested on Friday evening, was yesterday brought before Superintendent KENNEDY for examination. She proved to his satisfaction that she was entirely innocent, and indeed that she first called the attention of a chambermaid to the fire at the Metropolitan Hotel. She was immediately dischraged.

Maj.-Gen. DIX has acted in the matter with a promptitude and decision which deserves the unqualified praise of the loyal citizens. In an order published yesterday, he declares these incendiaries to be engaged in secret acts of hostility, and thyt they can only be regarded as spies "subject to martial law and to the penalty of death. If they are detected, they will be immediately brought before a Court-martial or military commission, and, if convicted, they will be executed without the delay of a single day."

Superintendent KENNEDY and President ACTON were constantly in attendance at Police Headquarters, and had their plans and forces so arranged that in case any disturbance had occurred it would have been immediately suppressed.

In addition to the hotels published yesterday morning as included in the plan, are those of the Astor, the Fifth Avenue, the United States Hotel, the Howard Hotel, on Broadway, and the New-England Hotel in the Bowery. These houses were, as was also the Belmont in Fulton-st., fired after 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Some of them as late as 2½ o'clock A.M. Fortunately the fire in each case was discovered in time to prevent much damage—the St. Nicholas has probably suffered the worst—the damage there will probably amount to $3,000. Lovejoy's Hotel was set on fire twice. The first attempt to burn it was about 10½ o'clock, and the second at near 12 o'clock. Below we give further particulars as to this hotel.

THE LAFARGE HOUSE.

At 9:20 P. M., the fire was discovered in one of the front rooms on the third floor of the Lafarge House, situated opposite Bond-street, on the west side of Broadway. Immediately after the alarm was given, the boarders and employes in the establishment repaired to the spot whence the flames proceeded, and in a short time the fire was extinguished. The damage to the building and furniture was slight. The police of the Fifteenth Precinct report, that beyond all doubt the fire was the work of an incendiary. It was found that a bottle of phosphorus had been emptied on the bedding, and also on the furniture, all of which were found burning in the room when the door was burst open. The police report that the entire damage to this house will not exceed $250. The room in which the fire was discovered was taken by a Mr. J. B. RICHARDSON, of Camden, New-Jersey, who was out of the room at the time of the fire.

THE EXCITEMENT AT WINTER GARDEN.

When the alarm of fire was given at the Lafarge the excitement became very intense among the closely-packed mass of human beings in Winter Garden Theatre adjoining the Lafarge, and but for the presence of mind of Mr. BOOTH, who addressed them from the stage of the theatre, telling them there was no danger, it is fearful to think what would have been the result. There was only the usual number of policemen and watchmen in attendance, and the panic was such for a few moments that it seemed as if all the audience believed the entire building in flames, and just ready to fall upon their devoted heads. In addition to what Mr. BOOTH said from the stage, Judge MCCUNN rose in the dress circle, and in a few timely remarks, admonished them all to remain quietly in their places, and at the same time tried to show them the danger which would attend a pell-mell rush for the doors, and especially the uselessness of it, inasmuch as the theatre part of the building was known not to be on fire. The presence of a squad of policemen soon after so reassured the audience that, with few exceptions, they remained until the close of the performances.

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL.

This hotel, situated on the corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, was among the victims. According to the Second Police Precinct returns, about 8¾ o'clock, on Friday evening, flames were discovered issuing from a room on the upper or fifth floor of the building. This room, it appears, had been taken by a young man, who, carpet-bag in hand, had that afternoon appeared at the office of the hotel and asked for a room. He desired one in the lower part of the building, but when told that the house was pretty full and he could have a room on the upper floor, he consented to occupy it, though apparently with great reluctance. When the alarm was given, of course this traveling stranger was *non est*. The fire was promptly extinguished, with very slight damage. Upon inquiry at the hotel we find that the conduct and appearance of this young man excited somewhat the suspicions of the man in the office, but not sufficiently, it would seem, to put the proprietor on his guard. It is believed that he was disguised with a wig and false whiskers, as well as otherwise, and that it will therefore be very difficult, if not impossible, to identify him. This last remark will doubtless apply to all of the villians who have taken a part in the nefarious business.

THE HOWARD HOTEL.

On Tuesday last, a man giving the name of S. M. HARNER came to the Howard Hotel, corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane, and registered his name as coming from Philadelphia. He was given a room on the fourth floor. At 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning the night watchman discovered that an attempt had been made to set fire to the room occupied by HARNER. The bed-clothing had been saturated with inflammable material, phosphorus had been used, and the furniture was all piled upon the bed. Fortunately it was discovered in time to prevent damage.

THE ASTOR HOUSE.

Upon looking over the morning papers yesterday, the guests of the Astor congratulated each other that their favorite hotel had escaped the general raid which it seemed to them had been made upon nearly all of the first-class New-York hotels. Mr. STETSON, the proprietor, however, thought it best that every possible precaution should be taken, and at about 9 o'clock yesterday morning an examination was commenced of all the rooms in the establishment. When room No. 204 on the top floor (Vesey-street side) was opened, a dense volume of smoke burst forth, and for a time all attempts to enter the room were fruitless. Soon after Mr. DEVOE, Police Detective, succeeded in forcing his way into the room where the fire was burning. It was then found that a portion of the floor had been raised, a fire built there, and the beds and their contents piled thereon. The floor and contents of the room had been thoroughly saturated with spirits of turpentine. The furniture of the room had been piled on the bedstead and a fire built under them.

The person who occupied the room is known, as he has been staying in the house since the 20th inst. There can be little doubt of his escape from justice. The damage done to the building and furniture will not exceed $500.

Too much credit cannot be given to Detective DEVOE, and also to the engineer, the porters and other employes of the Astor House for the promptness with which they acted after the fire was discovered.

THE ST. JAMES.

The fire was discovered at 8.43 o'clock at the St. James Hotel, corner of Broadway and Twenty-sixth-street, but resulted in but slight damage. It originated in one of the bedrooms, and the strong smell of phosphorus that pervaded the apartment, and the proximity of matches to the bed clothes, disclosed the fact that the fire was the work of an incendiary. Something like a panic was imminent at first, but as soon as the real extent of the damage was ascertained order was restored and the usual quiet resumed.

It is stated by the proprietors that a man registering his name as "John School, Md.," took a room in this house at about 5½ o'clock, and that the smoke was discovered issuing from his room by the occupant next door. Upon the door being broken open the room was found empty, the occupant having gone, leaving a black satchel, with a bottle of phosphorus, behind.

THE ST. NICHOLAS.

At five minutes of nine the St. Nicholas Hotel was discovered on fire, in rooms 128, 139 and 130, situated in the middle building of the three on the upper floor. About the same time fire broke out in bedroom 174 in the front building of the hotel. In both places the strong smell of phosphorous and an abundance of matches in the bed clothes signified the fire to have been the work of an incendiary. The rooms were burned completely out, but the fire department of the hotel, under superintendence of the proprietor, Mr. HAWKS, succeeded in confining the fire to these apartments. Had it not been for the admirable arrangements for taking care of fires at this house, it would have been entirely burned down. The damage done is principally by water, and will probably amount to about $3,000. Covered by insurance. The business of the house will not in any way be interrupted, the parlors, dining rooms, &c., not having been damaged any whatever.

SUSPICIOUS PERSONS AT THE ST. NICHOLAS.

A well-known citizen, who boards at the St. Nicholas Hotel, was passing through the main hall on Friday evening, on his way to his room, just before the fire was discovered, when his attention was attracted by the very suspicious movements of two men who were conversing in the hall. Approaching them, he heard one say, "It's all right," when both started for the door, and immediately left the hotel. Within a few seconds afterward the alarm was given.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

At about 10 o'clock a fire was discovered in a front room on the upper floor of the Metropolitan Hotel, but it was speedily extinguished by the servants of the house. An alarm was given, but before the firemen arrived at the hotel the danger had been passed. The damage here is estimated at $1,500. One room only was injured. In this room were found an empty bottle, which had contained phosphorus, a pair of heavy boots and a valise. These article and the bottle were taken possession of by Fire-Marshal BAKER. In the valise were found a pair of pantaloons and a pair of prunella gaiters. The bottle was of a description similar to that found at the other hotels.

BELMONT HOTEL.

The fire here was discovered in a bedroom on the third floor, which had been engaged by a man registering himself as "Lieut. LEWIS, U. S. A." Smoke being seen to issue from that room, a strong odor of phosphorus being at the same time perceptible, the door was immediately burst open, and in a very few seconds the flames were completely extinguished. The bed in this room had the appearance of having been occupied. The man "LEWIS" has not been seen since the discovery of the fire. At this place six bottles of phosphorus were found in a carpet bag.

TAMMANY HALL.

Almost simultaneously with the discovery of the fire at the Belmont Hotel, the bed and bedding, with furniture, of a room on the third floor, front, were found to be in flames. During the afternoon a man, who registered himself as "C. E. MORSE, of Rochester," arrived at the hotel and engaged the room in which the fire was discovered. He was not seen during the evening, and has not been seen since the occurrence of the fire. The damage is not very great, and was confined to the furniture and bedding of the room. The handwriting of the man referred to, resembles, somewhat, that of the person who engaged the room and fired it at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

LOVEJOY'S HOTEL.

Two attempts were made to burn this hotel. The first occurred a little before 10:30 o'clock, at which time a fire was discovered in a bedroom on the fourth floor of the northeast wing of the hotel. The bedclothes and mattresses were piled in the centre of the floor, and were enveloped in flames when found. This fire was extinguished without damage to other portions of the building.

The second attempt was made at about 12 o'clock, and the alarm was given simultaneously with that of the fires at the Belmont Hotel, and at Tammany. This time the incendiary had performed his work in the southeast wing of the building, on the fourth floor. Attention was excited by a smell of smoke, and a search developed the fact that in the room referred to a carpet-bag had been placed inside the bed, within which carpet-bag was a bottle of phosphorus. Here, also, the fire was extinguished without greater loss than that of the furniture and bedding of the room.

AT THE NEW-ENGLAND HOUSE.

At about 11 o'clock last night, a young man giving the name of GEO. MORSE, engaged a room for the night at the New-England Hotel, corner of Bowery and Bayard-street, and was shown a room on the second floor. In a few minutes he came down stairs and went out, saying he would soon return. Soon afterward the room which he occupied was found to be on fire.

The flames were, however, soon extinguished, before much damage was done. On making an examination the furniture of the room was found piled upon the bed, which was saturated with some inflammable fluid, and then fired. On the floor was found an empty fluid bottle. The man who engaged this room which was set on fire, is 35 years of age, florid complexion, light hair, and had on a gray coat.

THE FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

At an early hour yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a bedroom on one of the upper floors of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, which it was doubtless intended should have been fired simultaneously with the other large hotels.

The bedding and bed clothes had been saturated with phosphorous, but owing to the lack of a current of air until this morning, when one of the porters by opening the door to enter the room, supplied the necessary air, and the pile ignited. The flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

THE HANFORD HOTEL.

At an early hour in the morning, the Hanford Hotel, a large five-story building, situated at the foot of Grand street, E. R., was discovered to be on fire in one of the upper rooms. The employes of the establishment promptly extinguished it. In the rear of this building, and in close proximity, is situated a large steam planing-mill, and still further on, a large lumber-yard. It is believed that the desperadoes intended that by setting fire to the hotel the flames would extend to the mill and lumber-yard, and thus a general conflagration throughout the east side of the town would be effected.

Thus we see that thirteen hotels that are known, besides some doubtless that have not been reported, are included in this dastardly attempt to destroy the City.

ATTEMPTS TO BURN THE SHIPPING IN THE HARBOR.

At 12 o'clock Midnight, a barge, loaded with hay, lying at the pier between Beach and North Moore-streets, was found on fire by Officer HAMILTON, of the Fifth Precinct. The flames were extinguished without great damage. The police found a broken bottle, which had contained phosphorous, on the barge.

The barge *Merchant*, lying at the bulkhead between Franklin and North Moore streets, was also discovered to be on fire by Officer HAMILTON. A broken bottle, recently containing the same material, was also found there. Owing to the promptness of the police and firemen, the barge was but slightly damaged.

BARNUM'S CARD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In view of the announcement in the morning papers of the attempt to fire my Museum last night, as well as other public buildings, I wish to state the following facts:

Every day, from sunrise until ten o'clock P. M., I have eleven persons continually on the different floors of the Museum, looking to the comfort of visitors, and ready at a moment's warning to extinguish any fire that might appear. From 10 o'clock at night until sunrise, I have from six to twelve persons in the Museum engaged as watchmen, sweepers, painter, &c.

I always have a large number of buckets filled with water on and under the stage, and a large fire-hose always screwed on to be used at a second's notice. I never allow an uncovered light in the Museum, and I heat by steam from a furnace in the cellar.

As a proof of the efficiency against fire, I submit the fact that instead of "slight damage" being done to the Museum last night, as reported by a morning paper, so speedy was the extinguishment of the flames arising from the liquid ignited on the stairs, that not even a scorch is visible.

My own sense of security is proved by the fact that I never insure for one-third the value of the Museum property.

For the safety of visitors in the lecture-room, I long ago opened nine different places of egress, so that the lecture-room, if filled with visitors, could be emptied in from three to five minutes, and the spacious openings to the streets in Broadway and Ann street, render mine, I think, as safe a place of amusement as can be found in the world. The Fire Marshal and insurance agents will corroborate this statement.

Very Respectfully,
P. T. BARNUM.

AMERICAN MUSEUM, Nov. 26, 1864.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The report of an attempt to fire Wallack's Theatre proves to be incorrect. The incendiaries made no demonstration on that establishment.

ORDERS FROM GEN. DIX.

Summary Punishment for the Villains—The Penalty of Death—Notice to Southern Refugees—A Registry of Their Names—Hotel and Boarding-house Keepers to be Held Responsible.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 92.—A nefarious attempt was made last night to set fire to the principa hotels and other places of public resort in this city. If this attempt had succeeded, it would have resulted in a frightful sacrifice of property and life. The evidences of extensive combination, and other facts disclosed to-day, show it to have been the work of rebel emissaries and agents. All such persons engaged in secret acts of hostility here can only be regarded as spies, subject to martial law, and to the penalty of death. If they are detected, they will be immediately brought before a court-martial or military commission, and, if convicted, they will be executed without the delay of a single day. By command of

Major-Gen. DIX.

D. T. VAN BUREN, Colonel and Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW-YORK CITY, Nov. 26, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 93.—The Major-General Commanding renews the notice given by General Orders No. 80 to all persons from the insurgent States, to register their names at the headquarters of Major-Gen. JOHN J. PECK, second in command in the Department, at No. 37 Bleecker-street, within twenty-four hours after their arrival in this city. If any such person fails to comply with this requirement, he will be regarded as a spy, and treated accordingly.

Keepers of hotels and boarding-houses are requested to send to the same headquarters the names of all persons from the insurgent States taking lodgings with them immediately on the arrival of such persons. It is not doubted that the danger which the city has just escaped will insure a compliance with this request. If any one fails to comply with it he will be held responsible for any evil consequences which may result from the omission.

By command of Maj.-Gen. DIX.

D. T. VAN BUREN, Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

City Politics.

UNION NOMINATIONS.

The Fourth District Union Councilmanic Convention have nominated the following candidates: Robert B. Hill, Chas. H. Patrick, Isaac Robinson, John Stacom, P. Keenan and James Hayes.

ANDREW BLEAKLEY, Chairman.

J. G. ABBEE, } Secretaries.
A. J. PLUMB, }

UNION ALDERMANIC NOMINATIONS.

In additon to the nominations already named in the TIMES, the following candidates have been placed in nomination for Aldermen:

First District, John Battesbury; Thirteenth District, James E. Coulter.

UNION COUNCILMANIC NOMINATIONS.

The Union Councilmanic Conventions met last night to nominate candidates for councilmen in the various districts.

The Second District Convention met at No. 274 Grand-street, and nominated the following gentlemen: Wm. H. Taylor, Henry Smith, Eli Taylor, Simon Hazelton, John White, S. R. Patterson.

The Third District Convention met at Twenty-third-street and Broadway, and nominated George McLean, William Atkinson, William Drummond and J. W. Green.

The Fourth District Convention met at No. 625 Eighth-avenue, and nominated John B. Cummings, Hamlin Babcock, Austin A. Fuller, Wm. Walter Phelps, John W. Bocknirn and James W. Welsh.

TAMMANY NOMINATIONS.

The Tammany Conventions to nominate candidates for School Commissioner met last night, with the following result: First District, John Dupignac; Second District, John Hayes; Third District, adjourned to Nov. 28; Fourth District, John T. Turner; Fifth District, James W. Gerard; Sixth District, adjourned to Nov. 29; Seventh District, Wm. Hinchman.

Death of a Noted Guerrilla.

By the following telegram it will be seen that STEWART, one of the big chieftains of the North Missouri gang, has met with his fate:

BOONVILLE, Nov. 18.

Brig.-Gen. Fisk:

BILL STEWART, the notorious bushwhacker who had been operating with ANDERSON last Summer, was killed this morning just across the river, by W. H. BUSFORD, of Johnson County. BUSFORD crossed the river yesterday evening late with a drove of cattle, and was en route to Mexico, Mo. This morning early STEWART surrounded the house at which BUSFORD was stopping, and ordered him out. BUSFORD declined going. STEWART then forced the door, when BUSFORD killed him. The balance fled. Four revolvers were taken off his person. His body is now in Boonville.

(Signed) M. SUTHERLAND.

THE VOTE AND POPULATION OF PHILADELPHIA.—If the vote polled at the late Presidential election in Philadelphia be any criterion of the population, our city has increased materially during the progress of the war. In 1860 we polled here some 82,000 votes, and the census of that year showed our population to be 565,000, which would be in the ratio of about one voter to every 6.88 of the population. At the Presidential election this year we polled 99,800 votes, and at the ratio as in 1860 ought therefore to have 686,404 inhabitants. Another test is afforded by the total number of taxables, regular and extra, which this year foot up about 129,000. Calculating the taxables to be in the usual average of one in every five and a half of the population, this would give us now about 709,500 inhabitants. It is therefore evident we have in Philadelphia somewhere about 700,000 inhabitants. This is comfirmed by the water statistics. In 1860 the waterworks of this city supplied 7,465,740,277 gallons to a population of 565,000 persons, or about 13,212 gallons to each person. In 1863 the total supply was 9,498,775,141 gallons, which in the same ratio would give about 718,000 inhabitants.—*Philadelphia N. American.*

INSPECTION OF CUSTOM-HOUSES.—The Solicitor of the Treasury, Mr. JOURDAN, accompanied by Collector DRAPER, proceed on Friday in the revenue steamer *Cuyahoga* on their annual inspection of Custom-houses, as far east as Buzzard's Bay. They will be absent a few days.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Sherman's Progress Through Georgia.

MILLEDGEVILLE PROBABLY CAPTURED.

Speculations of Editorial Strategists.

How Our Forces Are to be Annihilated.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Our files of Southern papers, from which we made liberal extracts yesterday, furnish us the following interesting intelligence:

SHERMAN'S PROGRESS.

MILLEDGEVILLE PROBABLY IN SHERMAN'S HANDS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 23.

The rains having put a determined stop to all immediate military operations in Virginia, Georgia now concentrates the common interest upon herself. Until the present year, the people of that State knew nothing of the horrors of invasion, and not until the fall of Atlanta were they fully alive to the realities which war had introduced in their midst. As nothing, however, has occurred in the past history of the State, save the weak utterances of a few childish men, to indicate that she will not bear up proudly, as other States have done under the heel of the invader, we can but expect that she will emulate her long suffering sisters, now that the true hour of her trial is come. SHERMAN is marching into the heart of the State; as yet his movements have met with but little resistance, a fact which may be explained by the necessity the situation demands of drawing him off, as far as possible, from the only point to which he could reasonably look for succor. He may, unmolested, capture some of the interior towns, as he captured others, in the northern part of the State, during the Summer campaign. It is not at all improbable that he may take the capital of the State, and, perhaps, move thence upon Savannah or Augusta, with an ultimate eye to Charleston. It was rumored yesterday that he had moved in a single column from Forsyth toward Milledgeville; that his cavalry had made a descent upon the Macon and Milledgeville Railroad, at Gordon, and that even the town of Milledgeville was already in their possession. Although this is not confirmed by any official information, it is by no means unlikely, for although Forsyth is nearer to Macon than to Milledgeville, a detour to the left for the latter point would be a very practicable strategic move, and would apparently give SHERMAN the advantage of the lead of HOOD's army, at a safe distance ahead, were that army sent after him, and were he forced to retreat. The probability of being pursued by any other army has scarcely entered his calculations. While keeping the Atlantic coast in view, as the object of his expedition, with some convenient interior towns to give a caste to his performance, he prefers to move upon a line which will give him plenty of room in case of difficulty, to moving direct from his abandoned base and hazarding everything in case of a repulse. In case of the occupation of Milledgeville, therefore, *Savannah and Charleston will be evidently the objective points of the expedition, both or either.* That combinations are in progress, however, to foil the purposes of the enemy, there can be no doubt, and we may expect to hear in a few days some definite account of them. A decisive move cannot long be delayed.

A FIGHT AT GORDON, GA., ON THE 20TH INST.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 23.

We have no official information from Georgia. From such intelligence as reaches us through what we deem trustworthy sources, we conclude that SHERMAN's main army is operating in the country embraced between the railroads running from Atlanta to Augusta, from Atlanta to Macon, and the Georgia Central Railroad. He is in the very heart and centre of the State, his infantry columns advancing on Milledgeville. While this is the direction of his main column, one body of his cavalry has advanced to within a short distance of Augusta, and the other has struck the Georgia Central Road, leading from Macon to Savannah at two points—within a few miles of Macon, and at Gordon, the junction of the Georgia Central and Gordon and Milledgeville branch railroads.

On Sunday a body of our cavalry under Wheeler, attacked his cavalry at Gordon, but with what result we have not been able to ascertain.

SHERMAN is everywhere laying waste the country with fire and sword, showing clearly that it is his determination to take no step backward. His force, cavalry included, is not believed to exceed thirty thousand men; and it seems certain that, if vigorous measures are taken by our Generals, he must be checked and destroyed. It is impossible he should be able to support his army on the country—a fact which alone must very soon embarrass him sorely.

Most persons seem to have very little idea of the situation of the railroads in the country in which SHERMAN is now operating. We will endeavor to make it as clear as we can.

Two railroads, beside the Chattanooga, which runs north, have their rise in Atlanta. The Georgia Railroad runs nearly due east, strikes the South Carolina boundary at Hamburgh, becomes thence the South Carolina Railroad, and terminates in Charleston. The Macon Railroad runs from Atlanta due south to Barneville, thence at right angles to its former course in an easterly direction to Macon. Thence to Savannah, pursuing a nearly southeastern course, runs the Central Railroad. At Gordon, on the Central Railroad, about fifteen miles east of Macon, a branch railroad runs through Milledgeville to a place called Eliendon. This place is about fifteen miles from Madison on the Georgia Railroad. It is said that a portion of SHERMAN's army went out as far as Madison, on the Georgia Railroad, and leaving it, struck across to Eatondon—the immediate object being Milledgeville, the Capital of the State. It is believed that SHERMAN himself pursued the Macon Railroad until he came to Griffin, several miles above Booneville, and thence struck across to Gordon, avoiding Macon altogether, and by this movement placing his whole force in the rear of it. The Georgia Rail road terminates at Augusta. Hamburg, the South Carolina town, is on the opposite side of the river.

We give these positions merely, that the reader may be enabled to judge between the conflicting accounts he will find in the newspapers.

FORTIFYING AUGUSTA.

From the Augusta Chronicle, Nov. 8.

We understand that the Government has decided to impress a certain portion of the slaves in the counties of Richmond, Burke, Jefferson, Glascock, Warren, Columbia and Criven. *The slaves are to be used for the purpose of working on the fortifications at Augusta.* Major C. L. SAYRE, of the Adjutant and Inspector-General's Department, has been appointed to take charge of the matter. He has had great experience in these affairs, and while he will strictly carry out his orders, we are confident he will discharge his duties in a gentlemanly and officer-like manner. If any of his agents commit error, everything will be satisfactorily adjusted if complaint is made to him. We trust our planters and citizens will make the Mayor's duties as light as possible—and will promptly respond when called on by the agents of the several counties.

It is very important that Augusta should be fortified as strongly as possible. We trust there will be no use for fortifications. But there may be, and it is always best to be prepared—especially in war times.

THE RUMORS AT SAVANNAH.

From the Savannah Republican, Nov. 19.

Our city was full of startling rumors and reports of telegrams all day yesterday. It was said that SHERMAN's advance cavalry had reached within eight miles of the Milledgeville Railroad, and were at a place in Jones County, named Wallace. Monticello and Hillsboro' were reported burnt. Milledgeville and the Georgia Legislature threatened, and a raid looked for on the Central Railroad. Macon was also threatened by a large force, &c., &c. All this was said to have been received in private dispatches, none of which did we have the good fortune to see. The press reporter sent us nothing, nor could we get anything from the Macon press after diligent inquiry over the line.

We give below all the information contained in the Macon papers of yesterday, much of which savors strongly of the sensational. Our opinion of the real character of the expedition is suspended until further information shall have been reached. We are much inclined, though, to regard the present movement as simply a raid, which will do its appointed damage and then come to *grief*. If it be really an expedition, on a grand scale, for the cities of the coast, as represented elsewhere in our accounts from Yankee papers, then let them come here if they can. They will find it a hard road to travel, if the people and the army do their duty.

From the Macon Telegraph.

The city yesterday was considerably excited, owing to various reports of the advance of the enemy. It is known positively that the Yankees are in the vicinity of Griffin, advancing in this direction. It will be seen, by reference to the order of Gen. COBB, that every man capable of bearing arms is called out for the defence of the city. There is no doubt that the military authorities will do everything in their power to stay the advance of the enemy, and we trust they will receive the cordial support of the entire community. For obvious reasons, we refrain from giving any information concerning the movements or number of our forces.

A gentleman who left Forsyth yesterday at 3 o'clock informs us that a courier arrived at that place about an hour before he left, and reported that there was some Yankee cavalry eight miles north of the town. All the bridges on the road from Forsyth to Indian Springs were burned by our forces.

The telegraphic line was working to Barnesville as late as 3 o'clock last night. This would seem to contradict the report that the enemy were eight miles north of Forsyth.

From the Intelligencer.

The latest reliable intelligence from the front in Georgia, we have received from a gentleman who left Griffin last night, (Wednesday,) at 10 o'clock. Gen. WHEELER fought the enemy, who was advancing with a force estimated at from twenty-five to thirty thousand, in two columns, one on the McDonough and the other on the Jonesboro' road, at Bear Creek, ten miles above Griffin, until late in the evening, when he fell back to Griffin, and was passing through that city on its right, when our informant left. Our infantry forces were falling back to Barnesville. It is probable, at the time we write, that SHERMAN occupies and will rapidly demonstrate upon this city, and perhaps Milledgeville. It is reported that SHERMAN has applied the torch to a large portion of Atlanta, and has burned Jonesboro' also McDonough. It is also reported that he has destroyed the railroad from Atlanta to the Chattahoochee and burned the bridge at the river on that road. The foregoing we deem to be reliable information, and it is all we have at the time we write.

LATEST.

Since the above was put in type, we have learned that the railroad authorities here have received a dispatch stating that the raiders were met and driven back in Jones County, and that the trains between here and Macon will run through to-day, as usual.

ORDERS TO THE GEORGIA STATE MILITIA.

STATE OF GEORGIA,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
MILLEDGEVILLE, Oct. 12, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 29.—It having been presented to the Governor from respectable sources, that many of the members of the First and Second Regiments of the Georgia State Line, now absent from their companies without leave, left their colors under the pressure of the enemy sweeping over their homes, and for the care of their families, with no intention of deserting; and are only now kept from rejoining their regiments by a consciousness of their fault, and a consequent sense of shame and apprehension of the fearful punishment that awaits desertion. Now, therefore, that the door of repentance may not be closed against all good soldiers, who heartily and sincerely love their State, and desire her success in her present struggle, for independence, the Governor directs that all absentees from the First and Second Regiments of the State Line, who will rejoin their companies, or report to me here for duty within forty days from the 15th of this month—that is to say, on or before the 23d day of November, 1864—will be fully and unconditionally pardoned, and returned to duty.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

HENRY C. WAYNE.

STATE OF GEORGIA,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
MILLEDGEVILLE, Oct. 13, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 31.—Attention is hereby called to the accompanying orders of Major-Gen. Howell Cobb, commanding Georgia Reserves and Military District of Georgia, by which it will be seen that no person belonging to the Georgia Militia, under Major-Gen. G. W. Smith, will be permitted to join the local companies invited to organize under a former order of Gen. Cobb; and that all detailed men in this State not in service are required to join the militia under Gen. Smith, or their details will be revoked, and they be required to unite with the regiments of reserves formed for the war, under Major-Gen. Cobb. The Governor therefore orders:

1. That all Aids-de-Camp, and all persons belonging to the military reserves over fifty years of age, who are detailed to remain at home on police and patrol duty, and to arrest and send forward deserters, stragglers and skulkers, do also promptly arrest and send to Gen. G. W. Smith, all persons belonging to his command, who have attached themselves to local companies, and shall neglect or refuse to report at Macon.

2. The Governor also orders that persons having Confederate details, not in actual service, who fail to report to, and connect themselves with, one of the regiments of reserves under Major-Gen. Cobb, within five days after the publication of these orders, be arrested by the Aids-de-Camp and police above-mentioned, and sent to Major-Gen. Smith at Macon without delay.

3. All details and furloughs granted by any aide-de-camp or other officer, not approved at these headquarters, are hereby revoked and declared null and void; and all such granted in future will be likewise void, as it is the duty of these officers to send men to the front, and not to grant furloughs or details.

4. All persons detailed by Gen. Smith whilst at Atlanta, to send forward parties subject, who remained at home, are likewise ordered to report forthwith at Macon, as the duties heretofore discharged by them are now devolved on the policemen and men over fifty years of age, of the respective counties. By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

HENRY C. WAYNE,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS GEORGIA RESERVES,
AND MILITARY DISTRICT OF GEORGIA,
MACON, Ga., Oct. 6, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21.—1. In view of the absolute necessity of having every man in service capable of bearing arms at this critical juncture and to avoid all misapprehension of the meaning of Paragraph 5, General Orders, No. 15, from these Headquarters, current series, it is hereby ordered—

2. All persons belonging to the militia organization, recently furloughed by Governor Brown, are notified that they will not be relieved from their liability to the militia by joining the local organizations, authorized by General Orders, No. 15, from these headquarters.

3. All detailed men not employed in the public service, who failed to join the militia organization when called out, are notified that they are placed on the same footing with the men who did join, and are now required either to unite in the militia organization or report to the reserve regiments.

By command of Maj. Gen. HOWELL COBB,
Commanding, &c.

LAMAR COBB, Major and A. A. General.

HOW THE MOVEMENT LOOKS AT SAVANNAH.

From the Savannah Republican, Nov. 21.

The telegraph brings us no information of the whereabouts and intentions of the enemy, who are said to have left Atlanta in force some days ago, and reports brought by passengers and private letters are so vague and contradictory that there is no such thing as founding an intelligent opinion upon them.

Passengers who arrived from Macon and points on the line of road this morning say the enemy's cavalry force encamped last night within seven miles of Griswoldville—the first station south of Macon—and that the main body of Sherman's army was at a point some 23 miles from Milledgeville. It is also reported that the latter place was being evacuated by the citizens. The Legislature adjourned Friday night, and the members left with some degree of precipitation; some of them arrived here last night and some this morning.

How true these reports from the enemy may be we have no means of knowing, and we candidly state to our readers that we place but little faith in any of them. This much, at least, is reliable, the enemy, with all arms, but in numbers not ascertained, but perhaps from twenty to thirty thousand, have set out on their grand tour through Georgia to the seaboard. The best military authority is of the opinion that the move in the direction of Macon is a feint to cover a march of their main body on Augusta, the real object of their destination. Milledgeville will probably be visited by the right wing of their army, and, if unsuccessfully defended, the capital of our State laid in ashes.

It does not become us to speak of our preparations for this formidable invasion. Suffice it to say that if the people of Georgia will only cooperate with the army it will be met and successfully resisted. We have only to be true to ourselves now to save the State and utterly destroy the invaders; if we fail, from panic, lukewarmness, or other cause, we shall prove ourselves unfit to be free, and worthy of the Abolition yoke that awaits us. In this connection we would urge upon the minds of our readers the patriotic and earnest appeals of Gen. BEAUREGARD, and our members of Congress. Let the salutary advice they give be followed by every Georgian. Those living in the path of the enemy should not fail to burn and destroy everything that can be of the slightest assistance to the enemy. Nothing can be lost by it, for if left, every dollar's worth will be swept away by the invaders, and it will only subsist and aid them in their diabolical designs. Let no man consent to be their quartermaster or commissary. The country thus made desolate, and the roads and crossings of streams obstructed, the enemy will be delayed to his certain destruction.

And again, let every man who is able to shoulder a musket fly to the rescue in this time of imminent peril. Don't be guilty of the folly of supposing that all is lost, that we have no army to be brought to bear against the enemy, and that it is useless to peril life and property in a hopeless cause. None of these things are true. We have troops ample in number who will be there at the right time, and strike a fatal blow, provided the citizens of Georgia will do their duty to harass and embarrass the march of the enemy. This is no guess of ours, but a fixed fact. The skies may look dark, but the opportunity has arrived for the people to strike a blow that will do more than all others to end the war and restore peace to the country.

And what are our Carolina friends doing in this great emergency? Certainly they will not be lookers on when their liberty, as well as ours, is at stake. Will they not pour forth across the Savannah by tens of thousands, and, uniting with their brethren of Georgia, give a finishing blow to this ruthless attempt to reduce us to slavery? "Now's the day, and now's the hour." Let Carolina editors and statesmen quit their wrangles over constitutional abstractions and use their logic and eloquence to summon their countrymen to arms.

THE SITUATION.

FROM CHESTERFIELD.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 22.

The enemy on Friday night last attempted to retake their lost picket lines in front of HUNTON's and STEWART's brigades, which Gen. PICKETT so gallantly swept the night before. They were most signally repulsed, however, and at every point the attack was a failure. Our gallant men were wide awake, fully prepared to resist the enemy's advance, and maintained the new line they had so successfully established. We understand the effort to recapture these lines was a very determined one, and made in considerable force. What the Yankee loss was we could not ascertain, but ours was nothing, or at most, very trifling.

The Beast became angry at his failure, and on Saturday morning opened a furious cannonading on our lines, which was responded to by our artillery. No damage was done and nothing accomplished. The firing was continued from early morning until nightfall. The quiet on the Chesterfield lines has not been so rudely disturbed for months past, and persons here scarcely knew what to make of it. Everything was quiet yesterday, and the opposing forces watched each other beneath a gloomy sky and in a steady rain.

FROM PETERSBURGH.

Before Petersburgh, says the *Express*, some skirmishing took place in front of our cavalry lines on the extreme right, on Saturday. The enemy was driven back after a slight show of resistance, and soon became quiet.

GRANT is believed to have been collecting forces for another movement by the left flank, but the breaking up of the fine Autumnal weather has delayed the enterprise.

One corps of SHERIDAN's army is believed to have reached City Point, and this constitutes the bulk of reinforcements sent to GRANT, unless he has been strengthened by new levies, and men who have been performing garrison duty at the North.

BOVINE DESERTERS.

On Saturday morning, about daylight, a report was brought in that the enemy was advancing at that point, and the men were called to arms at once. The pickets were on the alert, and soon heard a noise in front, as of advancing forces. A sharp volley of musketry was discharged at the supposed foe, when a sudden rush was heard, and forward through the lines charged in wild disorder forty-two fine beeves, until that moment Yankee property.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

The Bristol *Register*, of Friday, says that passengers from Jonesboro', Thursday, could give us but little additional news of BRECKINRIDGE's movements. He is still pursuing the enemy, and securing the fruits of his victory. The total number of prisoners captured is reported to be eight hundred and fifty. Four hundred of these are expected to reach here to-day. Fifty wagons and teams, in addition to those already reported, have fallen into our hands. The enemy are in some force at Strawberry Plains, eighteen miles from Knoxville, and it is said that General VAUGHN is again in their rear. We expect to hear of another handsome "bagging" affair in a few days, and then, ho! for Knoxville.

Later intelligence, received Saturday night, assures us that our forces held Strawberry Plains, and that the enemy have retreated to their fortifications at Knoxville.

The *Register* of Saturday says: Reports from the front yesterday evening, represent our forces to be in possession of Strawberry Plains, and scouts say there are no Yankees this side of Knoxville.

"Blasphemous" BROWNLOW asserts that the reverse of Gen. VAUGHN, below Bull's Gap, followed the prayers of the Methodist Conference at this place in his behalf. The late annihilation of the Federal forces at Russellville occurred on the same spot where Gen. VAUGHN's disaster commenced, and Gen. VAUGHN himself was the instrument, in the hands of Providence, for the chastisement of the impious invaders. Who prayed for the mongrel crew of Yankees, tories, renegades and negroes, who were then scattered like chaff before the wind?

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

A gentleman who left the neighborhood of Manassas Junction on Tuesday evening, says that SHERIDAN's infantry on Monday fell back to Union Mills, in Fairfax County, the second station beyond Manassas. A few of his cavalry still remain there on outpost duty. On Monday night the trains were running all night, but on Tuesday morning, up to 9 o'clock, not a whistle or a train could be heard. The Yankees are searching all the houses in the neighborhood, and arresting such citizens as are supposed to sympathize with the Confederacy.

On the 10th ten of KINCHELO's partizan rangers attacked, near Manassas, a squad of fourteen scouts, belonging to the Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry, killing three, wounding ten, and capturing several horses, without the loss of a single man.

OUR WOUNDED AT WINCHESTER.

We have a letter from Winchester from one in a position to know of what he writes, which says that the Confederate wounded there numbered six hundred and ninety-four, and the Federal wounded after the battle of Cedar Creek, was four thousand. Of the Confederate wounded, ninety have died, eighty-two been sent North, and forty made their escape. Our prisoners have been furnished liberally by the Federal medical director, but the secondary sawbones show as much of their malice as they can by preventing them from receiving food and delicacies from the ladies at Winchester.

FROM FLORIDA.

We have to chronicle another of the gallant DICKINSON's exploits—and all of his exploits are brilliant. Some eight days ago (says the Lake City *Columbian* of the 2d) he cut off a party of Yankees who were out on one of their thieving excursions near Green Cove Springs, and captured twenty-three ceruleans, besides killing a number of the party. We think only five escaped. The cattle were emancipated, and the cow herds provided for as above. There were other spoils, we believe, but we have been unable to learn the details.

FROM PETERSBURGH.

From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 22.

The guard that brought over last night a number of deserters from the Yankee army in front of Petersburgh informs us that all was quiet yesterday on the south side, and that nothing occurred, even in a quiet way, which portended an early change in the situation. The weather is just such as would convince an Englishman, who suddenly awoke, that he was in London. Hence the elements, rather than either Gens. LEE or GRANT, control for the present the movement on the south as well as the north side.

When the rain ceases and the roads harden we look for stirring times, not only upon land, but perhaps by the river. The river operations, however, we are inclined to believe, materially depend upon the completion of the Dutch Gap Canal. And although we hear from persons just from the neighborhood every now and then that it is finished, still we fear that BUTLER's great engineering scheme, which was to make him greater even than McCLELLAN as an engineer, will prove pretty much of a failure. What he intends doing in the ditching line must be done quickly, or Winter will be upon him. It is a pity, therefore, that he has frittered away his time in New-York and Washington.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

YANKEE DELUSION.

From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 22.

The firm hold which the impression that LINCOLN's reëlection would be the signal for the whole Southern Confederacy to ground arms, and submit without condition, has taken of the Yankee fancy, is one of the strongest phenomena it has been our fortune to hear of. The idea was first promulgated by such papers as the *Herald* and *Tribune*, to enlist votes for LINCOLN, and it was so flattering to Yankeedom that it spread like contagion. The fathers of it did not originally believe one word of it, but they have repeated it so often, that they themselves become converts.

Even SEWARD seems to have been carried away by the delusion; and it is certain that the Yankee army are to a great extent still victims of it, for their deserters, and the prisoners we take from them, all express their surprise at seeing us as much bent on resistance as ever. How they could have allowed themselves to be so cheated is strange. Perhaps they are quite as tired of the war as we are, and with the disposition of men, at all times, to believe what they wish to be true, yield their credence without examination or criticism. That a few, nay, even a large body, should be thus deceived is natural. That the self-deception should become universal is the astonishing part of the story.

SEWARD goes before others in his credulity. He thinks we will not only knock under, but will give up the principal Rebels, the ringleaders in this "unnatural war," as the defense of our homes is styled by certain politicians. The Army of Northern Virginia, for example, paralyzed by the tremendous announcement that ABE LINCOLN is reëlected, are expected to deliver up, bound hand and foot, that glorious chief who has so often led them to victory, that he may endure the extreme of Yankee vengeance. And to whom is it expected to deliver him? To that flogged, kicked, bastinadoed, disgraced Army of the Potomac, which it has made run so often, that it has at last become almost disgraceful to flog it.

To that horde of assassins, thieves and house-burners, for which Botany Bay would be far too good a home of refuge, and which deserves nothing on earth but the gallows. That "old flag," the Yankee buzzard and gridiron, which has advanced more disgrace than all the banners united that ever floated over the heads of armies, is to witness, at last, this humiliation of the Confederate army. In one of SCOTT's novels, the *Fortunes of Nigel*, we believe, a ruined apprentice is advised by an old beldame to "take to the road," that is, to turn highway robber.

The youth is indignant enough at the base proposition, but his wrath knows no bounds when he is told that his Captain is to be a certain cowardly bravo, whom he has himself cudgeled in the presence of five hundred people. So with the brave Army of Northern Virginia. The proposition itself is bad enough, and well calculated to excite their indignation. But the men in whose favor they are to commit this act of treachery! The beaten and disgraced, many times beaten and many times disgraced, Army of the Potomac!

BUTLER seems to be not less firmly convinced of the paralyzing effect which LINCOLN's election was destined to have upon the Confederacy than SEWARD. BUTLER is a thief in his heart. The first idea that comes across his mind in connection with this anticipated surrender is the rich spoils it will afford. He is for giving the Confederates a chance, a nominal one, just enough to save appearances. He is for naming a day, not a long day, to allow sufficient time for all parts of the Confederacy to be heard from, but a day six weeks off. He is confident that the time is too short, and that the surrender cannot be made effectual within that period. Then, if it be not made, comes the plundering.

All the lands and goods of all the people of the Confederacy are to be taken from them, and to be divided among the Yankees. What an Eldorado is opened to the avarice of that mighty race! What a source of wealth to BUTLER himself! We shall hear of Yankee proprietors owning whole counties! Or Yankee merchants and bankers outdoing ROTHSCHILD and the BARINGS. Not a shadow of doubt seems to disturb this beatific vision. Sawney BENNETT, however, thinks BUTLER is too hasty. Wait, says this arbiter of the fate of nations, until we hear from SHERMAN. Wait until SHERMAN has astonished the universe and the rest of the Yankee nation. Then it will be time enough to hold out the sword and the olive branch. Then we will be in time to show "our Southern brethren" that though we hate them, we love their property.

Upon such delusions as these the Yankees have been fed from the beginning of the war. They have lost them a million of lives and four thousand millions of debt. They have lost them the largest trade in the world, and driven their merchant marine from the ocean. But they cling to them still, with all the tenacity of a first and only love. Perhaps they will find out in a little time what effect LINCOLN's reëlection really has had in the South.

BUTLER IN A NEW CHARACTER.

From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 23.

Massachusetts BUTLER has played many characters during this war, a fact due, no doubt, to a fertility of genius entirely unsurpassed among that ingenious and inventive people of whom he is so conspicuous a representative. But there are some parts which, it must be admitted, are not exactly suited to his peculiar abilities. He does not look natural in them. His efforts to perform them are about as successful as would be those of a circus clown to act the *rôle of Hamlet*, or a vaudeville harlequin to play "Macbeth." But there are others which he represents to the life, and it is unfortunate for his fame that he does not limit himself to them.

As the great Yankee "Mark Meddle," for instance, he achieved the most distinguished eclat in the Chicago Convention of 1860. The pertinacity with which he courted a kicking by a Southern gentleman was only equaled by the skill he displayed in avoiding any other kind of personal responsibility. "Bob Acres" is another part which seems to have been eminently adapted to his genius, as was quite effectively illustrated whenever the necessities of his position as a military commander have brought him in front of Confederate adversaries. There was something exquisitely natural in the manner in which, on such occasions, his courage oozed out of the tips of his fingers and the ends of his boots. As "Jack Ketch," too, he met with distinguished success during his career on the New-Orleans stage, and likewise as "Jonathan Wild" and "Jack Sheppard."

It is not at all surprising that his achievements in this line should have made him a prime popular favorite with a people who entertain so high a regard for the peculiar traits displayed by these characters. But in the part of the "Megatherium, or Great Beast," invented by himself, and played for a whole season before an astonished, not to say a gratified world, he achieved his most remarkable triumph. There have been many microtheria, or "Little Beasts," on the Yankee stage; such as TURCHIN, McNEIL and PAYNE; but they are to BUTLER only what "Jacques Strop" is to "Robert Macaire." In this entire new and very popular character BUTLER obtained a reputation to be envied by his Yankee colleagues. Beasts, as they undoubtedly are, in all the essentials of brutality, they cannot hope to approach, much less to equal the magnificent bestiality which has entitled BUTLER to be considered the supereminent Beast—the Megatherium, indeed, of the world; the solitary living representative of a long extinct species.

It is strange, therefore, that he should wish to change his *rôle*, and try to enact a very different character. But it is not strange that he should be so awkward in it as to excite the laughter of his audience.

"The Peace Maker" by no means suits BUTLER; any more than it would have suited THERSITES or BOBADIL. One cannot help thinking, while he descants on the virtues of mercy of his performance of "Jack Ketch," at the execution of poor MUMFORD: and when he descants on chivalry, one's thoughts are irresistibly directed toward Order No. 24, and the brave but unfortunate women of New-Orleans. So when he suggests that the Confiscation Act be repealed, it is impossible to avoid thinking of the wholesale plunder of Southeastern Louisiana; the open robbery and the more concealed larceny by which a whole population was stripped of its property and BUTLER's pockets filled with cash.

The very same paper which reported BUTLER's great peace speech contained also an account of proceedings instituted against him by a certain SMITH & Co., bankers, claiming sixty thousand golden dollars which had first stuck to BUTLER's prehensile fingers, and then fallen into his capacious pockets, he having, in the first place, robbed the said SMITH & Co. of the money, and then cheated his own Government out of it. Certainly, in the face of this little expose, and with the recollection of New-Orleans still rife in our minds, we might be excused from accepting the invitation tendered to us by this patent Yankee peace-maker.

"Come back, come back now," he tells us, "and quit feeding on husks, and live with us on the fat of the land." But until we want to associate with felons and outcasts, thieves, robbers and murderers, we shall, we think, decline the gentle invitation. Husks, after all, though not a very generous diet, will keep us up for a time; and they are at least preferable to all the fat of Yankee land, if we have to live on that in Yankee company. It was kind, perhaps, in BUTLER to offer us the good things of his country; but he ought not to have had the impudence to offer to sit down with us at the same table.

EXEMPTION OF STATE OFFICERS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 22.

The exemption of State officers by the Executives of the States has been brought before the public by a report from a Committee of the House of Representatives, showing that two States—Georgia and North Carolina—have, respectively, fifteen thousand and fourteen thousand exempts as State officers.

If there be no error in this statement, it involves a disregard of duty which cannot but compromise the Executives of those States, and detract from them the well-earned reputation of their soldiers. The people, in this death struggle for State and individual existence, with the threat of exile and confiscation recently made against them by a man possessing so much influence in the councils of the enemy as Beast BUTLER unquestionably does, cannot afford to risk so much upon the *simulacra* of State organization.

"Of what profit is it if a man gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" and what good is it if the States of Georgia and North Carolina preserve their organization, but lose their existence? Georgia is now invaded by an army but little more in numbers than Gov. BROWN has withdrawn from the defence of the State.

Gov. VANCE has out of the ranks an army full as strong as that which it is intimated BURNSIDE is to command against Wilmington.

Thirty thousand constables, sheriffs, assessors, militia officers, &c., &c., in two States! These men are necessary to the protection and defence of State Rights! The army that is fighting against LINCOLN is depleted that another may be organized against DAVIS. Double duty to the Georgians and North Carolinians in the armies of LEE and BEAUREGARD that VANCE and BROWN may scatter their favors among their friends to the great danger of ruin to the cause.

These Governors recently held a meeting, in which they patriotically resolved that the Confederate Government should give up all its employes to the army, but they took good care not to intimate a purpose to send any of their own do-nothings to the ranks. Like ARTEMUS WARD, they would send their "wives' relations, to the third and fourth generation," but it is quite another matter when their exempts are called for.

Now, will any father in North Carolina or Georgia, whose sons are in the trenches at Petersburgh this rainy day, or trudging the mud of Tennessee, say that he fears any injury, or wrong, or indignation, to the rights of his State, from the commander-in-chief of an army made up of the sons of those States? This whole cry about State Rights is a subterfuge to cover up personal animosity to the President, and in reckless disregard of the dangers which surround us.

The Legislatures of the States will be called upon by an address from a select committee, to apply proper legislation to the shameful evil. As long as every petty office in the States confers exemption from military service, there will always be an army skulking at home. It is the duty of such Legislatures to see that no men are permitted to escape military duty by sinecure offices.

FAILURE OF THE CROPS IN MISSISSIPPI

A correspondent of the Mobile *Register*, writing from Northwest Mississippi, Oct. 26, says:

"Those who have taken the trouble to read my letters know very well that I am not one to draw glowing pictures. I always deem it best, however, to deal candidly with the rest of mankind and give truthful statements, however unpleasant they may be. What I feel compelled now to state is, that such has been the failure of the corn crop in this region the present year, and so general is that failure, that I fear there will be much suffering before another crop can be made, unless the Governor of the State will see that corn is brought from the more plentiful regions in time to supply the necessities of the families of those brave men who are absent in the army. It has been my duty for the past few weeks to inform myself as to the supplies in the northwestern counties, and while I knew in advance that there was not that abundance with which this region is usually blessed, yet I had no idea of the shortness of the grain crops nor of the scarcity of breadstuffs and meat. Lands on which five and ten barrels of corn per acre would ordinarily be less than an average crop have not, in many instances, produced this year a half barrel.

I have visited the most experienced and successful planters and farmers around me for many miles, and have been astonished to find that many, very many, who have almost invariably sold corn, have now barely a sufficiency, and, in a majority of instances, not even this, while others—a large number—have not made enough by one-half. So far from there being any surplus of corn in this country, I candidly believe, as I before remarked, that unless some provision is made for the wants of indigent families from the more plentiful regions, there will be a great deal of suffering in the northwestern counties during the next year.

The corn isn't here. It hasn't been made. The people havn't got it, and bread is something they cannot well do without. The truth should therefore be known in time, in order that every effort may be made to provide for the wants and necessities of these indigent families of whom the State has assumed the guardianship. There is not one grain of surplus corn in Panola, DeSoto, Marshall, Lafayette, and I learn there is none in Tunica and Coahoma. The two latter are on the Mississippi River, and the lands usually produce from thirty to fifty bushels per acre. I learn that they were drained out last Spring, and consequently made little or nothing.

The six counties will not be able to furnish a sufficiency for their own citizens. I mean the whole crop of the six counties combined will not be sufficient for the wants of the inhabitants of the whole. Some have made enough, and some few perhaps a surplus, but take it altogether, there is not enough. This is a deplorable truth, but a truth nevertheless. If it should become necessary, therefore, to carry on military operations in this region during the next twelve months, both armies will find it necessary to transport their supplies, as it will be impossible for either to subsist upon the country, and particularly cavalry. The most of this year's tax corn is already consumed."

GUN FACTORY AT MONTGOMERY.

The Montgomery (Ga.) correspondent of the Mobile *Register*, writing Oct. 31, says:

"The gun factory which was organized in this city early after the commencement of the war, and to which the State contributed liberally, has been dragging along during the long interval that has intervened, being unable to get into operation for the want of hands. Under the management of an able and scientific machinist, with only some eight or ten operatives to assist, the company has succeeded in preparing all the machinery, of the most approved character, for the manufacture of the Enfield rifle. We visited the establishment, a day or two since, and had the pleasure of examining a sample of the guns which they have been preparing to make, and which we are happy to chronicle, has at last been commenced. The gun we examined and tested is a beautiful specimen of the Enfield rifle, finely finished in all its parts. The barrel is made out of a flat bar by welding upon a stock which has all the necessary grooves upon it. The lock works beautifully, and the arm is, from its length, weight and power, well adapted for a warlike weapon. It is a pity that the company could not get a sufficient number of machinists to work the establishment to its full capacity. We do not think a better gun has been made or imported into the Confederacy since the beginning of the war. In a little while we shall be able to turn out all the needful implements for the carrying on of our contest for our rights and our independence. If Sherman could gather up the few submissionists or reconstructionists that occasionally betray themselves among us, and send them on the other side of the line, as he did that sort of people from Atlanta, and the true men of the country would all arm themselves with such goodly weapons as are now made here, we should soon expel the impudent invaders from our borders, and be able to return to our homes in peace and safety."

A TRAITOR.

From the Mobile Register, Nov. 13.

From a letter in the Columbus *Enquirer* we learn that a committee of the Georgia Legislature, appointed to inquire into the loyalty of Mr. ALFRED, a member of the House from Pickens County, made their report, which discloses the fact that Mr. ALFRED has assisted in raising several companies in Northern Georgia, who were armed and equipped by Gen. SHERMAN as home guards, in the defence of Union men and their property in that part of the State, and that Mr. ALFRED held a commission in one of said companies, had taken the oath proposed by Gen. SHERMAN, and had tendered the resignation of his seat in the Legislature to Gov. BROWN. Pending the consideration of a motion to strike his name from the rolls, an adjournment took place.

RECONSTRUCTION IN THE REBEL CONGRESS.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Nov. 22.

The resolution adopted in the House of Representatives, on yesterday, on motion of Mr. Russell, of Virginia, shows how many "reconstructionists" there are in that body. On a proposition declaring that "we will never, on any terms, politically affiliate with a people who are guilty of the invasion of our soil and the butchery of our citizens," the vote stood, "Yeas, 63; nays, none!" The emphatic language of the resolution shows that the House was in earnest in what it said; and in truth, it did but express the equally emphatic sentiment and inflexible resolve of our people. Agreeing so entirely as to the end, reason requires that we should be equally zealous as to the means of attaining it. To commit the country to a life and death struggle for independence commits ourselves to the diligent devotion of all our resources in its successful prosecution.

SALE OF MONTICELLO.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

Monticello, the former residence of Thomas Jefferson, in Albemarle County, Va., was sold at auction on Thursday, under the sequestration act, for eighty thousand five hundred dollars—Benjamin F. Ficklin, purchaser. A negro woman and her seven children (all of the latter being under seven years of age) brought twenty-three thousand dollars. A negro man was sold for upward of seven thousand dollars.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

DESERTERS AND STRAGGLERS.

Correspondence of the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 12, 1864.

Among the bills defeated in the House was one for the punishment of deserters, stragglers, and others who roam about the country, committing acts of violence and unlawful deeds. The bill provided that they may be shot as outlaws. The Military Committee proposed, as a substitute, a resolution that the Governor issue orders to the reserve militia to use vigilance in the arrest of such parties, and turn them over to the proper authorities. This was objected to, as, under the late action of the House, the Governor is not authorized to employ the reserves for such a purpose, and the resolution was lost. We learn that the Senate has amended the militia bill so as to give the desired power to the Governor.

Among the bills passed in the House was one to furnish corn to citizens from and of certain counties. It appropriates 150,000 bushels to counties which have been disturbed by the military movements of the year. The special committee reported the bill back with some amendments.

Mr. Adams thought all names of counties should be stricken out, so that the Governor may supply a certain amount of corn to the needy citizens of counties that are or may be overrun.

Mr. Gartrell sustained the bill and opposed all amendments.

Mr. Fleming moved to take it up by sections, which was agreed to.

Mr. Russell moved to postpone the bill indefinitely.

Mr. Gartrell argued the merits of the bill elaborately, and with great earnestness and ability. He was thoroughly devoted to the bill, and spoke nearly two hours.

Mr. Russell, of Muscogee, responded in opposition to the bill, and was followed by Mr. Hill, on the same side. They argued that it is not practicable to reach the sufferers in the counties named, who are scattered all over the State, and that they may and will be included in the bill for the relief of soldiers' families.

Mr. Elam also opposed the bill.

On taking the vote to postpone indefinitely, the yeas were 71, nays 46. The yeas and nays were called, when Mr. Fleming sustained the bill. Mr. Stephens stated the reasons that controlled his vote against it. These people are provided for in the $6,000,000 bill. The yeas and nays were 65 to 49.

ARISTIDES.

JEFF. DAVIS.

In the Georgia Senate, Nov. 12, the annexed resolutions in regard to President Davis, were introduced:

Whereas, The war waged against us during the past year has been marked by a fierceness and cruelty well calculated to try the courage of our people, and test the wisdom and ability of our Government; and

Whereas, Under Divine Providence, the conduct of our armies in the field, no less than the general management of our civil affairs, has given the country renewed confidence in the wisdom, patriotism and virtue of our Chief Executive, Jefferson Davis, and,

Whereas, An expression of the sense of our people on this subject is becoming and proper on the part of their representatives; be it therefore

Be it therefore

Resolved, That the thanks of the people of Georgia are due and hereby tendered to Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, for his able, fearless and impartial conduct of our Government during the past year, and that our confidence in his wisdom, purity, and patriotism is unshaken and without abatement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the Governor to the President, and also to the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate Congress, with the request that they be laid before their respective bodies. The resolutions were taken up and unanimously adopted.

On Nov. 14, Mr. Gaulden moved to reconsider Mr. Cone's resolutions of thanks to President Davis, adopted on Saturday.

The President ruled the motion out of order.

Mr. Gaulden stated that if ruled out of order, he with other Senators, would enter a protest, and introduce another resolution on the subject. He would not submit to the "gag law"—by having no hearing after resolutions are smuggled through his absence from his seat. He agreed with the resolutions in the main, but desired some of the verbiage changed. His remarks were ruled out of order, and he took his seat.

A resolution was offered that the Military Committee be requested to examine into the expediency of disbanding or turning over to the Confederate service the two State line regiments, which was adopted.

GOSSIP FROM RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the Augusta Constitutionalist.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

The Confederate Congress has commenced work with a vim unusual to that body, and the members seem desperate in their determination to accomplish the labor before them. It is well that that "body corporate" has at last been aroused into activity by the stirring scenes transpiring around us. May this session be ever memorable, as marked by the assiduity and devotion of each individual representative. It is certainly fraught with more interest to this people than any preceding session, and I predict when their labors are closed, the members will return to their constituents with a record more honorable and a conscience more self-congratulatory than has ever before attended them into the shades of their quiet homes.

Some few changes are noticed in the representation on the floor of both Houses. In the Senate Hon. A. H. Garland, of Arkansas, has been elected to succeed Senator Mitchell, deceased, and in the House, the well-known face of the indefatigable B. L. Hodge, of Louisiana, is not now visible. He lives no longer among men. The vacancy has not been supplied. I notice several new faces in the hall, among whom I find Messrs. T. L. Sneed, N. L. Norton, P. S. Wilkes, and R. A. Hatcher, of Missouri; and M. W. Cluskey, of Tennessee, the latter the only representative of the press, I believe, in either House.

The President's proposition at one fell sweep to destroy the freedom of the press and reduce it to a state of dependence upon the will and sufferance of the one man power, is the only feature in the late message that is not received with general satisfaction.

The question of extending the conscript act to the negro population of the Confederacy is being extensively canvassed in private circles, and finds many supporters among the prominent men now here. The bounty of freedom for the honorable discharge of their duties as soldiers, is the rock upon which the friends of the measure split.

Another deserter from an important bureau in one of the departments of the Confederate Government has arrived in Washington, carrying to the Yankees an immense batch of information. When will our Secretaries learn wisdom, and cease cramming their departments with adventurers and parasites from the North to the exclusion of worthy and honest Southern intellect?

FROM HOOD'S ARMY.

Correspondence of the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.

RIGHT WING ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
NEAR JONESBORO', Ga., Nov. 4, 1864.

This portion of the army having been reinforced, such a disposition has been made of it as to make foraging by the enemy extremely dangerous.

Our army is well fed, *but many soldiers are destitute of shoes, blankets, &c.*

Every effort should be made at once to supply these noble fellows with necessaries. If they are not provided for they can be of no service, and may become victims to the inclemency of the weather. Let the noble women of the country move in the matter. To them an appeal can with confidence be made. They never turn a deaf ear to their suffering countrymen's wants.

I regret that our cause is now in as critical condition perhaps as ever before, owing to the great number of desertions, and those absent without leave. This is true, and is well known, and there can be, therefore, no impropriety in mentioning it.

Friends and relatives at home of soldiers owe their country a solemn duty. Let them cease writing discouraging letters. Let them encourage their country's defenders to go on in the good work and much fewer will be derelict in duty.

Sixty-one of Col. Young's command have deserted in five weeks.

WHERE OUR PRISONERS ARE.

THE FLORENCE BARRACKS.

A correspondent of the Edgefield *Advertiser* speaks thus of the Florence S. C. Barracks:

"Florence, the military prison, is about three miles from Florence Depot, which is about one hundred miles from Columbia, and the same distance from Wilmington, N. C., and from Charleston, S. C. The stockade contains an area of thirty-two acres, and is built of logs eighteen feet long, inserted in the ground to the depth of four feet, with a small ditch inside and a large moat or ditch outside. The dirt is thrown upon the timbers on the inside of the inclosure, forming a solid embankment, some ten feet high, upon which our sentinels are posted day and night. In each corner of the inclosure there is a large and substantial platform, and on each platform two pieces of artillery arranged as to sweep any direction.

There are about sixteen thousand prisoners confined in this stockade. They represent every State of the Lincoln empire, and many other nations beside; but the Emerald Isle is more fully represented than any other portion of the globe. About one thousand have taken the oath of allegiance, and it is said more contemplate doing so. The greatest mortality per diem since the establishment of the stockade has been fifty-five, and the smallest thirty. They bury their dead with heathenish indifference, and appear neither to fear God nor to regard man."

PEACE.

NO OFFERS FROM THE STATES.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 23.

The following message, in answer to the resolution of Mr. Maxwell, was sent to the Senate on Monday:

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 21, 1864.

To the Senate of the Confederate States:

In response to your resolution of the 19th inst., I herewith transmit a communication from the Secretary of State, which conveys the information requested.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, RICHMOND, Nov. 18, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the resolution of the Senate of the 19th inst., referred to me for an answer to the inquiry whether "any State of the United States has, through any of her recognized authorities, directly or indirectly, expressed a willingness to go into convention with the States of this Confederacy for the purpose of negotiating a peace or consulting on the best method of effecting a cessation of hostilities," and respectfully report that no intimation, direct or indirect, has been received by this Government of a willingness on the part of any State of the United States to go into convention with the States of this Confederacy for the purpose of negotiating a peace or consulting on the best method of effecting a cessation of hostilities, or for any purpose whatever.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

TO THE PRESIDENT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOV. BROWN AND MR. BAYLOR.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 8, 1864.

Editor of the Chronicle & Sentinel:

I notice in your paper a letter addressed by C. G. Baylor to myself, from New-York, in which he pretends, as Commissioner of Georgia, to give information of the political sentiments and opinions of the people of the North, and volunteers his advice as to the mode of settlement which will be necessary, &c. The public has already been informed of the nature of the Commercial Commission to Europe which Mr. Baylor held in accordance with the resolution of the Legislature of this State. I take this method of stating that neither the commission nor instructions to Mr. Baylor, clothed him with any political or diplomatic functions. He was confined by both strictly to the commercial objects expressed in the resolution of the Legislature, with no authority to transcend them. On learning that he had assumed to exercise diplomatic functions with which he was not clothed, and had gone to the enemy, I issued a proclamation revoking his commission. The statement made in some of the papers that he was ever a member of my staff is wholly destitute of truth.

His public speeches made prior to the date of his commission were as strongly Southern and as denunciatory of the Northern people and Government as those made by the most ardent official of the Confederate States. Very respectfully, your obd't servant,

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

NEGRO SALES.

From the Augusta Chronicle, Nov. 15.

At a late auction sale of M. C. Cayce & Co., in this city, the annexed prices were obtained for negroes: One boy seventeen years old, $3,750; one woman forty years old, $2,000; one woman twenty-eight years old, $3,625; one woman forty-two years old, $3,000; one woman and four children—one child twelve years old, two twin children ten years old, and one child two years old, $12,500; one boy, rough shoemaker, twenty-one years old, $4,000; one boy twenty-three years old, rough shoemaker, one leg, $2,000.

At a late auction sale of C. V. Walker & Co., in this city, the annexed prices for negroes were obtained: A boy, 20 years old, unsound, $3,000; a woman, 45 years old, unsound, $3,000; a boy, 29 years old, $4,000; a woman, 45 years old, $2,100; a boy, 21 years old, unsound, $3,750; a boy, 24 years old, $4,250; a girl, 11 years old, $4,300.

THE YANKEE PRISONERS WHO TOOK THE OATH.

From the Augusta Chronicle, Nov. 10.

On Sunday morning last, two hundred native Irishmen, who have been Federal prisoners in our hands for over twelve months past, reached this city from Florence, S. C., and passed through on their way to join Hood's army.

The above-mentioned prisoners were refused an exchange by the Yankee Government, in consequence of their time having run out, and feeling that they had not been treated right by the said Government, and with a view to revenge, took the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States, and were duly sworn into our army by a Catholic priest at Florence, S. C.

They are all strong, hearty and robust looking men, and are now on their way to join the Army of Tennessee. They have expressed a wish that they may be allowed to join the gallant Gen. Pat Cleburn's corps, that gentleman being a native of their own dear Ireland. They all swear vengeance against the enemy if they are ever lucky enough to meet him in the tented field.

The above parties represent that a large number of native-born Yankees, whose time was out, desired to take the same oath and join the Confederate States army, but that the authorities at Richmond refused them this privilege.

We have no doubt these men will give a good account of themselves, and prove a valuable acquisition to Gen. Hood's army.

DREADFUL.

From the Augusta Chronicle, Nov. 19.

In speaking of preparations for the comfort of Congress, the Richmond *Examiner* says: "It was intended to recarpet the legislative halls throughout, but the steamer in which the fine Brussels was shipped from Europe fell into the hands of the blockaders off Wilmington. So the capitol will have to go without its new dress this season." Certainly this is a dreadful condition of affairs. Just think of it! Our Congressmen obliged to hold another session in warm, comfortable rooms on bare floors, without a Brussels carpet, while our soldiers luxuriate out of doors in the rain, sleet and snow—drenched to the skin and half frozen by the keen chilly Winter blast. How our Congressmen must suffer! Poor things!

Some of our cotemporaries are so uncharitable as to say that the gold sent for the lost carpets could have been spent for better purposes; that it might have purchased many a poor soldier the wherewithal to keep him warm. Our exchanges should recollect that the order of things has been changed since this war has commenced; and that Congress, instead of legislating for the people, has been legislating for themselves and other officials—instead of adopting measures to preserve and defend civil liberty, pass their time in devising schemes to deprive the people of what few liberties they have left. High times, these!

From the Savannah News, Nov. 14.

OUR RETURNED PRISONERS.

We notice with great pleasure the good behavior of the men. It might reasonably have been expected that among such a great number of men, just from their long confinement and cruel treatment—once more with their feet upon the soil of their beloved land of liberty—some would have broken over all restraints, but it has not been the case. All have been properly and behaved with the utmost decorum.

A most cheering thing clearly observable in the countenances of all, as well as from their conversation, is, that they are not whipped or disheartened or despondent. They are cheerful and confident, as full of defiance to the hateful Yankee invader as mortals can be.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

From the Augusta Chronicle, Nov. 19.

It is stated that the contractor for printing postage stamps has given up his contract, and that until stamps can be procured, some of the postmasters in the interior towns will mark envelopes "paid" for all who wish to save the trouble of paying for each letter as handed into the office. Envelopes by the dozen or hundred can thus be marked and answer the purpose of stamps.

DESERTERS IN GEORGIA.

HEADQUARTERS CONSCRIPT SERVICE, GEORGIA,
AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 11, 1864.

CIRCULAR No. 25.—It having been reported to these headquarters that there are quite a number of citizens in this State guilty of the crime of harboring deserters and persons enrolled for service, it is hereby ordered:

That in all cases where the evidence is thought sufficient to convict the parties, the Enrolling officer will apply to the nearest Confederate Commissioner for a warrant, and have them arrested and bound over for trial before the District Court of the Confederate States, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved Jan. 22, 1864, and promulgated in General Orders No. 29, A. and I. G. O. Current Series, which imposes a fine of $1,000 and imprisonment for two years.

WM. M. BROWNE,
Colonel and Comd't of Conscripts for Georgia.

NEWS FROM BRAZIL.

Eight Thousand Men Concentrated to Operate Against Uruguay—All Terms of Peace Rejected by the Latter—Privateers to be Fitted Out in the United States to Sail Under the Uruguay Flag—The Capture of the Florida Not Known in Rio Up to the 8th Ultimo.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RIO, Saturday, Oct. 8, 1864.

On the 5th instant, the steamer *Brazil* arrived from La Plata, with dates from Montevideo up to the 23d ultimo, and from Rio Grande up to the 25th.

All terms of peace have been rejected by the Government of Uruguay, the President (AGUIRRE) declaring that there was now no other means left them than those of arms to bring about order (!) and face the aggressive policy of Brazil.

In the meantime the civil war is going on. The army of the Government, under Gen. GOMAZ, has crossed the Rio Negro, and that of the rebels, under FLORES, was very near Paysandu, with the Brazilian gunboats on the river, close to his camp.

The City of Montevideo is being put in a State of defence, and everything is in a very unsettled state there. It is thought that FLORES will be able to take all the points of the country up to the city.

An action between the two armies is looked for daily, though the "Blanco" General has timed his marches, so far, as not to come up with the enemy. If he had been at all eager for a trial of strength, he would before this have come up with the rebel force. There must, however, be a sharp fight for Paysandu.

In the Province of Rio Grande, which borders upon Uruguay, a Brazilian force has been concentrated for a march across the line, as soon as it shall be found that a war must be made upon the republic. This force consists of the Third, Fourth, Sixth, Twelfth and Thirteenth Battalions of Infantry, and the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Cavalry, with a due proportion of guns. Up to the 25th of September 4,000 men had been gathered and were ready to march, and in a little time the force would be raised to 8,000 men of all arms, well armed and equipped.

The gunboat *Maracana* has gone to join the naval division on La Plata, which is now of some force.

In view of the coming war, Uruguay has made efforts to induce Paraguay to take sides with it, and the latter has done this, so far as to protest against and trespass being made upon Uruguay territory.

An order has been sent from the British legation to the Captain of the steamer *Fairy*, to haul down the British flag, the steamer being now in the service of Uruguay, and no longer entitled to the protection of the red flag.

The trade of Porto Alegre is in a state of alarm at a notice that a number of persons at Montevideo are going to fit out, in United States ports, fast privateers, to prey, under the Uruguay flag, upon Brazilian shipping.

Up to the 8th ult., nothing was known in Rio of the capture of the *Florida* in Bahia, there being no telegraph lines to send the intelligence to the capital, and the public mind was absorbed with the coming war with Uruguay.

The shock to the trade of Rio, from the failure of a number of bankers in the month of September, was passing off, though its effects were still felt by those who had deposited funds with the bankers, who gave way to a run upon their assets. On this matter

The *Correio Mercantil*, of the 8th October, says:

"For the last week or two our market has been in a state of uncertainty, owing to the financial crisis that we have just passed through. No one can fail to see that the situation is still serious; but we hope, with prudence on the part of our trade and of the bankers, to get over all difficulties. Since the 1st inst. our market has been by degrees returning to its normal state, and confidence is now restored.

Our principal product, coffee, brings better prices, under a good demand. A rise of 200 to 300 reals per arroba (25 pounds) has been obtained by holders, and our customs duties will return for the fortnight 896,318,$645.

The dullness of our goods market does not at all surprise us, for prudence demands that stocks should be small, and only equal to the demand for goods. In our exports we have to note, as we said above, a rise in the price of coffee on a stock of 50,000 to 60,000 bags.

The rate of discount asked by the Bank of Brazil is 10 per cent. on good commercial paper, 9 per cent. on treasury bills, and 6 per cent. on bank bills.

The bank continues to receive deposits at not less than 60 days, at 6 per cent. interest. A rise in the rate of discount, owing to the great increase of issue made by this bank to meet the urgent wants of the trade, at an abnormal season, will be raised in a few days.

For some days past the affairs of the bankers who failed have been undergoing an examination by Commissioners named by their creditors, and the extent of liabilities and assets being ascertained. These bankers were LANTO & CO., GOMES & SONS, OLIVEIRA & BELLO, MONTENEGRO & BELLO, and others. One hundred and thirty-three thousand nine hundred and sixty-three bags of coffee have been shipped during the last fortnight.

Details of the Evacuation of Atlanta—The Conflagration—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

I have just returned from Atlanta, which I left the day previous to its evacuation by SHERMAN's army.

On the 7th, the Twentieth Corps, which has garrisoned the city since its occupation, moved forward a few miles, but returned next day to their old encampment. IVERSON, who hung on our flank and rear all the time, with about 1,100 cavalry, looking upon this as a ruse to cover our retreat, early on the morning of the 9th, sent forward JONES' Brigade to feel our position.

They made a demonstration on WARD's, wheeling from the southwest and then moved around on GEARY's front. Dashing suddenly on our advance pickets, the latter fell back to our lines, when the rebels met with a warm reception of musketry, which made them fall back rapidly. They then commenced shelling our lines with two pieces of artillery, without any effect. They lost two men killed, three wounded, and a few prisoners. In their knapsacks were only twenty rounds of cartridge, and that manufactured in Augusta, last July. We had not a man hurt. On the morning of the 11th they renewed the same game, with partly the same results.

Though all communication had been cut off with the rear, the troops did not suffer for the want of provisions; the raiding party, commanded by Gen. GEARY was eminently successful. When provisions threatened to run short, Gen. GEARY, with about two thousand men of the corps, moved in the direction of McDonough and South Rivers; he had some brisk skirmishing with IVERSON's cavalry, which he kept at bay, and returned with five hundred wagons laden with corn, sweet potatoes and vegetables. He also captured some beef cattle. He repeated this raid with equal success, and having exhausted the supplies there, he next moved through Decatur, by Stone Mountain, to Lawrenceville.

Found a little corn west of the Yellow River, but being informed that there was abundance on the east bank, near Lawrenceville, he attempted to cross the Yellow River, but was stubbornly opposed by IVERSON. He then fell back, burned the bridge, made a flank movement, and crossed at a ford near Lawrenceville. He found the country full of provisions, and, after loading 700 wagons he returned to camp. This was a timely succor to the garrison, and great credit is due to Gen. GEARY for the admirable manner in which he conducted the raid. Gen. GEARY and his noble "white-star division" have rendered active and efficient service all through this war. Gen. GEARY has been wounded on several occasions. Of his old staff, scarcely one is now remaining, but have either fallen in battle, or are incapacitated by wounds from further service. His eldest son, a brave young lad of eighteen, fell by his father's side.

Gen. GEARY's career has been intimately associated with the public history of our country, both as a statesman and soldier. He distinguished himself in the Mexican war, and was wounded at Chepultepec. His wise administration in California contributed largely to the growth of that young giant State. As Governor of Kansas in troublous times, his firm and unshrinking policy soon reduced to order the lawless factions that convulsed that Territory.

The Army of the Tennessee and the Fourteenth Corps, after pressing HOOD as far Florence, returned and encamped between Kingston and the Chattahoochie, so as to be ready at a moment's notice to join SHERMAN's great expedition.

Here the troops rested for a few days, as they were wearied by a march and countermarch of some 250 miles.

On the evening of the 12th, the Twentieth Corps broke camp and moved forward, the other corps following in its rear, tearing up the track, destroying the bridges and blowing up, in Atlanta, the railway depot, with some few important houses, which might be used for Government purposes, and then boldly struck forth on a campaign which will pierce the heart of rebeldom and tear its very centre in twain.

Though some of your Western papers are freely chalking out a map of their own for SHERMAN, so secret and well-timed is his expedition that few know his destination. Some papers have very rashly published a programme of the whole campaign, but fortunately the programme was founded on no better data than their own imaginations.

ATLANTA BEFORE ITS EVACUATION.

The scene around the depot for days previous to its final abandonment was heartrending in the extreme. Old age and tottering infancy huddled together, awaiting their chance of escape. They cast many a long and lingering look at their once happy home, which they were now about to abandon, perhaps forever.

Men, who were almost millionaires a short time since, were reduced to a few dollars, and eagerly sought to fly from the tender mercies of the Southern soldiers. It was a sad and feeling scene—home-ties, home-associations, were all severed. Some too old or sickly to travel had to remain at home, and wrung their hands and wept as they parted from their children, who preferred struggling for their subsistence in safety than await the unbridled insolence of rude guerrillas and rebel bands. I have seldom witnessed a more affecting scene of separation, how forcibly it called to my mind the parting of the poor Irish emigrant from home and friends. I must say that Gen. EASTON and Col. TAYLOR did all in their power to afford them all the comforts and facilities they possibly could. On the other hand, some employes and railroad conductors—ruffians, who would trade on their fathers' bones—made a rich harvest out of their sufferings. The rush was so great that it took some days to get them all off. The poor people were so scared with the thought of being left behind—a threat which was probably held out to them by the aforesaid sharks—that some gave their last dollar as a bribe, to get away. I have got the names of some of those, and may yet use them. I have been informed of cases where the parties paid $200 to get off, though they had at the time free passes, issued by order of Gen. EASTON. Private baggage and furniture had to be well paid for, and Government stores are said to have been abandoned in order to carry them.

General EASTON, I understand, had some placed under arrest, but then it is hard to prove such charges, as it takes two witnesses and the principal to support such an allegation, and the ruffians manage the thing too covertly to be detected. When traveling to Chattanooga, there was on the top of the car a poor worn-out old soldier, the veteran of many a battle, going home to die. I asked the conductor, whose name was HALL, to let him inside. He rudely and impertinently refused, although he had several robust, strapping negroes, carefully screened from the storm. The poor old soldier had not money to "grease his hand," as others informed me they had done. I have shared the bivouac, the hard ground for my bed, the dangers of many battle-fields. I have witnessed the unflinching courage, the calm endurance, the cheerfulness under trials, sufferings and fatigue, of the soldier; and all these heroic qualities have made him sacred in my eyes. I therefore gave the shivering veteran my rug and overcoat, for well I recollected how often the soldier shared his hard crust and cup of coffee with me.

The road from Atlanta to Chattanooga is lined with the *débris* of locomotives and cars. As you pass along "this haunted, holy ground"—for every hill and valley is a battle-field—every mound the grave of a patriot—you plainly see the forts, redoubts, intrenchments and battle-fields which have been disputed with such dogged obstinacy. Kenesaw, Allatoona and Rocky-face Ridge, look such huge, impassable barriers, that you would feel surprised how a stern, desperate foe could be driven from such powerful natural positions. You next pass nigh the bloody field of Chickamauga, and soon Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain burst upon your sight.

HOOD AND THOMAS.

HOOD is still reported to be in the neighborhood of Florence and Jacksonville, with two corps; another corps, STEWART's, is said to be with BEAUREGARD at Corinth. HOOD is said to have in all, about 36,000 troops. DICK TAYLOR is said to have joined him; if so, this would increase his force some 10,000 more; if he has not joined him, he is at Big Bear Creek.

We have considerable force in and around Pulaski, and THOMAS is in a position to take up the offensive any day. THOMAS' movements will make HOOD look out for squalls. BEAUREGARD will find that he is no match for the great flanker.

The fight at Decatur was a pretty sharp affair. Gen. R. J. FRAZER, with the First Brigade, ROUSSEAU's Division, and the First New-Jersey Colored Troops, garrisoned the place, and were assailed by part of CHEATHAM's and LEE's corps, who were repulsed after a hot fight. The Eighteenth Michigan, commanded by Col. DOOLITTLE, made a brilliant charge on the advancing columns, and captured a large number of prisoners, by hedging them in between the advance and their main body. Our loss was only about one hundred and ten in all; theirs at least three times that number, besides fully two hundred prisoners. The destruction of Union property at Johnsonville has not been as great as reported. Though thirty-six shells struck the store-house, they did not destroy it. Only one house was burned.

Some stirring news is soon expected from GILLEM's army in Western Tennessee. FORREST is hovering around, so as to coöperate with HOOD, if needed.

PERSONAL.

Major-Gen. STEEDMAN commands the district, and Col. CARLTON the post of Chattanooga. As this is an important situation their offices are not sinecures. The strict, upright manner in which they discharge their duties given general satisfaction.

Col. BEAN, late of the Fiftieth Illinois, who lost his arm at the battle of Shiloh, has been appointed Assistant Treasury Agent at Chattanooga.

Col. DURBIN WARD, of the Seventeenth Ohio, has resigned, from the effects of wounds received at Chickamauga. Col. WARD has proved himself an efficient officer, and it is to be regretted that the delicate state of his health prevents his continuance in the service.

Major CAMPBELL, Adjutant-General to Major-Gen. SCHOFIELD, has returned to join the General in the field, from Louisville, where he has been for some time, in charge of the department headquarters. Maj. CAMPBELL has endeared himself, both as a gentleman, a soldier and a scholar, not only to his brother officers, but to all who have had business relations with him.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE EVACUATION OF NEW-YORK.—On Friday the Anniversary of the Evacuation of New-York by the British, was celebrated by the veterans of 1812. In pursuance of orders from Gen SANDFORD, a salute was fired from the Battery. There was a general display of flags throughout the city and on the shipping in honor of the day.

THANKSGIVING DISCOURSES.

We give place to-day to the digests of several admirable discourses which were delivered by clergymen of this city on Thursday last:

Sermon by Rev. J. C. Dutcher.

Mr. Dutcher selected as his text Psalm cxviii., 8:

"It is better to trust in the Lord than to put confidence in man."

The preacher began by remarking that there is no more beautiful sight on earth than a nation reverently bowing before God, and suitably acknowledging his kindness. After depicting in a touching manner the sadness with which the recurrence of the day would fill many hearts, and paying a beautiful and feeling tribute to the brave soldiers who are fighting our battles, he proceeded to enumerate some reasons for thankfulness. We have had plenty. God's temporal mercies have been abundant. We have been blessed with uniform health. No wasting sickness—no raging, deadly pestilence has visited us or our soldiers—we still live. Our Father has led us along in safety, though so many have died. We have been kept in the hollow of his hand, and preserved as the apple of his eye. We still have a Government. The preacher deemed this a great cause for thankfulness. The Government which our fathers left, and which they enjoined upon us with the latest breath to keep inviolate has been preserved through sorrows and trials and dangers. He thought the recent determination of the people to keep it thus, one of the most hopeful signs of the times. But the greatest cause for gratitude is, that we *have a God in whom to trust.* A kind Father to whom to go. That He has made it our privilege to feel that we may trust in him at all times. On this general thought, the preacher dwelt at length. He felt that it was no disparagement to our brave soldiers, our able Generals, and our patriotic rulers, to say that God is America's only hope. He said, "As American citizens—as christian patriots, and as believers in Divine Revelation; we must have this reposing trust. We may not be able to see the end yet. We may not know the amount of sorrow yet before us. But we *do know* that in God may be our trust. This is the sheet-anchor of our hope. This is the foundation, more stable than the everlasting mountains, upon which we may rest. This heavenly truth causes us to be thankful to-day, and tinges the clouds, that otherwise were black, with purple and gold. You say, we have erected the fairest temple of time to Constitutional Liberty. We know it. But are you afraid to trust its welfare with God? You say, if America dies, the noblest born of freedom dies—the brightest light God ever gave to man will be extinguished, and civilization and human liberty will be retarded a century. We know it. But are you not satisfied to leave her in the keeping of that same Being who has watched over her so faithfully for near a hundred years?"

The sermon, throughout, was earnest, patriotic and able.

Sermon by Rev. William H. Boole at Kip's Bay Methodist Church.

This small and unpretending place of worship was filled, yesterday, by a large and devout assemblage, gathered to return thanks to the Almighty for the blessings which He had showered upon their heads during the past year. Divine service having been held, the Pastor, Rev. W. H. Boole, addressed the assemblage in substance as follows: He took his text from the 6th verse of the 46th psalm:

"The Heathen raged, the kingdom was moved. He uttered His voice and the earth melted,"

And argued that by these lines might be proved that the favor of God insured a nation's safety. Though a great conqueror once boastingly observed that Providence was always with those who had the heaviest artillery, his subsequent exile and death in obscurity testified to the vanity of the sentiment. The Jewish nation of old, thanks to the protection of God, had lived and thrived, even though its enemies were ten-fold in number. The example might be applied to this young Republic, the child of Providence, which had ever given evidence of the abundance of God's blessings. No other nation had ever labored under such difficulties and been surrounded by so many perils. It had been given first to try the policy of a few men who had to contend against entire countries. It was here that liberty had first showed her power and light. Like the seeds that had been taken from the Egyptian urn, buried for thousands of years beneath the pyramids, and which, when cast on fertile soil, had sent forth roots and plants, so the seeds of Liberty, concealed for years and brought to this country by a few courageous men, when scattered upon Plymouth Rock, had sprung up and given birth to the tree of Liberty, the foliage of which for years had sheltered the nation. [Applause.] The Americans had been called a fast people; so they were, for God himself was pushing them onward. The speaker then alluded to the mechanical triumphs its inventors had achieved over the English, and to the great progress in invention which made the people worthy indeed of the title bestowed on them. Nothing better than these facts could demonstrate to the most skeptical what victories had been achieved. Adverting to his text, he declared that the heathens were not the only mortals to rage. He had, of late, witnessed outbreaks against morality and principle, such as were ten times more horrible than imagination could ever depict. This nation had ever been possessed of a black devil, that had long been pondering over its iniquitous plans, which had been brought to light four years ago, on the occasion of Mr. Lincoln's first election. Since then, it had flooded the earth with blood—sacking, devastating, destroying, leaving the earth as a barren Gehenna. But when came the 8th day of November, 1864, the majesty of truth had asserted itself at length! What had been the conduct of the Southerners since the inception of the war? Consult their records, and behold the massacres of Fort Pillow, the prison-camps of Andersonville, in which twenty thousand Union men were tortured and starved to death. Oh! if this Union, cemented by blood, be restored, let such places as these cursed by the *Anathema, Anathema, Maranatha!* of an avenging Providence. The speaker then alluded briefly to the acts of rebellion that had taken place in the North: the riots of July, the State-agents' fraud, etc., and thanked Heaven that these traitorous plains had been discovered ere New-York had been lost to the cause of freedom. All these acts were proofs of "the rage of the heathen." Never before had a war of such magnitude been undertaken. When the internal strifes took place in Europe, the American people were not in the least affected by them, while nations now stood aghast and were shaken to their foundations by the continuance of the war for the Union. What Victor Hugo said of Waterloo—that "it was not a battle, but a change of front of the universe"—was equally applicable to the strife now waging. After the war had come to an end, the American nation would be stronger than before, and, moreover, be able to dictate terms of peace by which other nations should abide. He declared that the worthiest men in the old world—Garibaldi, John Bright, Victor Hugo—all sided with the Union cause, while the Secessionists were favored by none but the aristocracy, the wealthy land-owners, the monopolists, the August Belmonts of Europe, whose interest it was to aid the despotic Governments in effecting the ruin of this country. He declared that the Union should not perish, and said that as when the Master stilled the raging billows of the Sea of Galilee, so the ship of State, though some thought the helmsman to be slumbering, would ride over the calm and peaceful waters, while His presence would cause the vessel to breast bravely the waves of doom which had oft raised their menacing crests, threatening to engulf the bark. Nor would they, the firm friends of the Union, fear the raging sea, for the Lord of hosts was with them forever and ever. The speaker then brought his most eloquent discourse to a close, by enumerating some of the countless mercies with which God had surrounded them when imperiled by traitors abroad and at home, calling on his hearers to consent to no conditional peace with the South, and urging all to contribute their means and efforts toward sustaining the Government and crushing the rebellion.

After a hymn and the benediction, the assemblage dispersed.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Clark.

Rev. Dr. Clark took for his text (Psalm 148: 11, 13.)

Kings of the Earth, and all people: princes, and all judges of the Earth * * * let them praise the name of the Lord: for his name alone is Excellent; his glory is above the Earth and Heaven.

After some introductory remarks the preacher said, I have special pleasure to-day in responding to a national call to national praise. I thank God for this new evidence of national life and consciousness, that the head of our Republic deems it no intrusion upon local prejudices and powers to call upon all the people to give thanks. I rejoice in this both religiously and politically; religiously because some proper expressions of loyalty to God are indispensable among the formulæ of a God-fearing Government, and because the ignoring of all religious ideas would be monstrous and heathenish. I rejoice in this politically, because it is a pleasing token, that, as a nation, as an organized unity, we still live, and that this national oneness is recognized and asserted in the right quarters. One of the first papers which met my eye on my return from Europe was the proclamation of thanksgiving by the President. I read the first sentence thus: "It has pleased Almighty God to prolong our National life another year, defending us with His guardian care against unfriendly designs from abroad, and vouchsafing to us in His mercy many and signal victories over the enemy who is of our own household." Those words rang through my soul like the solemn peal of a church-bell, calling all the people to the house of praise. They recognized Almighty God as the Author and Preserver of National life. This is a great idea, if not a new one. However orthodox our creeds are as to the doctrine of Divine Providences, I apprehend that people generally need to be reminded that it is God who gives life to nations. We are apt to trace national life to some source of favoring circumstances, to remarkable developments of natural resources or of commercial industry; to the strong right arm of war, and to anything material which seems to underlie national success. The proclamation states the great truth that God is the author of this. I am greatly mistaken if God is not holding up this idea before the world in our troubles, as it has seldom been exhibited. It is no censurable egotism to affirm that, what we are doing and suffering is being transacted upon a very conspicuous arena. Men and nations are looking at us from all ports of the world. People are talking and writing about us. They are taking sides in our struggle. They are identifying themselves with the principles which are in conflict here, on one side or on the other, so that by and by it will become a historical record of men's true character to know on which side of our great issue they threw their sympathies and their influence.

The preacher then proceeded to state some aspects of our national position as seen from the other side of the Atlantic, as that we are fighting for national life, a privilege and a duty which every nation would regard or consent to infamy. There is nothing better understood in England than that this is the issue. And so well do they see it that they are ardently hoping that some side issue may break down the war and leave the national dignity and power in the dust. Then again we are testing the great principle of popular government. We cannot realize until we go among European despotisms, how much concerned the world is in the issue of our affairs. If we survive our troubles, we contradict forever the falsehoods on which despotic thrones are built. Once more we are working out the great problem of freedom. Never was this issue more clearly made; never was the struggle more terrific on the one side to trample out the great idea that man ought to be free, and on the other hand to force the world to see that slavery is such a violation of natural rights that it will jostle and overthrow the most stable political structure.

The preacher concluded by indicating some national imperfections which we need to correct, expressing the most sanguine hopes that God will overrule all our troubles to the establishment of truth and freedom in the earth, and to the lasting damage of aristocratic and despotic institutions.

Rev. T. L. Cuyler's Discourse.

GOD'S JUSTICE AND HUMANITY AGAINST THE REBEL CONFEDERACY.

Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, the pastor of the Lafayette-avenue Presbyterian Church, of Brooklyn, preached to a vast congregation in the Clinton-avenue Church. It was an union service of Rev. Dr. Buddington's, Rev. Dr. Cuyler's and Rev. Dr. Elmendorf's congregations, and the exercises were conducted by the three pastors. Dr. Cuyler announced as his text, Judges v., 20:

"The stars in their courses fought against Sisera."

This passage is a part of a thanksgiving song; it was uttered on a thanksgiving day in ancient Israel. It is found in that splendid epinician ode, chanted by Deborah and Barak after the remarkable victory of Megiddo. The speaker then gave a graphic description of that extraordinary battle, in which the very elements, the streams, the storms and the stars were made to fight against Sisera, the proud enemy of Israel. So in this stupendous American conflict (which is not a vulger belligerence of hostile men, but the clash of hostile systems of society,) the Providence of God, the principles of justice, and the immutable laws of social economy, all conspire to overthrow the "Siseras" of Slavery and rebellion. God, and nature, and common sense, are all enlisted for us. Jefferson Davis is not marshaling his legions merely against Grant and Sherman and Sheridan; he is confronting the God of Justice! He is confronting the fundamental laws of society. He is confronting the instincts of the human heart in favor of liberty. He is leading an oligarchy of insolent oppressors against a Christian democracy, whose roots struck down deep under Plymouth Rock. The "stars in their courses fight against" this rebel Sisera, and in the overflowing "Kishon" of popular liberty the hosts of treason will be swept away. The speaker then reviewed at length the two rival systems that are now contending for the control of this country—the system of Plymouth Rock and the system of Jamestown. Plymouth Rock is represented in the free schools and free labor of the North, in its colleges, its skilled industry, its churches and its one thousand missionaries sent forth to every clime. Jamestown is represented by a southern despotism wielded by a compact oligarchy of slaveholders. It lives on the unpaid labor of 4,000,000 of slaves, and holds in its clutch as many more poor and ignorant whites,—the supple tools of its treasonable ambition. Plymouth Rock has given young Ohio a population of two and a half millions in fifty years; while the wretched policy of Jamestown has left magnificent old Virginia in ruins; her soil soaked with the blood of traitors. The organic life of Puritanism lives to-day, and was never so strong as now. Miles Standish lives in General Grant, and old Elder Brewster is working to-day in the Christian Commission. The system of Jamestown has always dishonored labor, degraded the masses, despised education and set itself in defiance of the moral sentiment of the civilized world, so that there is not a nation of Europe that dares to recognize Jeff. Davis' Confederacy of slavedrivers. His pseudo-Government is shut out of doors—the outcast leper of the human family. The Southern contempt of skilled labor has forced the rebels to smuggle in through blockaded ports the very articles they require for their unholy war. Their frightful cruelties at Belle Isle and in the Libby Prisons have witnessed to the barbarizing influence of slavery, and have intensified the indignation that will sweep the Confederacy from the land it curses. The Providence of God is against the Confederacy; it cannot stand. The principles of Christian democracy are against it; it cannot stand. The immutable laws of society and the instincts of humanity demand the overthrow of that heaven-defying oligarchy. "The stars in their courses fight against Sisera." Some future Deborah of America shall yet sing, "Liberty put her hand to the nail, and her right hand to the hammer, and with the hammer she smote Sisera; she smote off his head when she had pierced through his temples. At her feet he bowed, he fell, he lay down—at her feet he bowed, he fell,—where he bowed, there he fell down dead." Do I say this under the inspiration of sectional or partisan hate? God forbid! Do I fling a taunt, to-day, at yonder bleeding, blinded, despairing masses who still gather around the forlorn flag of a death-stricken despotism? Heaven forbid! I loathe the system, but not its victims. The Northern heart warms toward the South at this moment. We harbor no revenge. We have always treated their prisoners like brethren. Prof. Goldwin Smith of Oxford (now among us), testifies to the amazing lack of all vindictiveness among the loyal States. Never was the North so staunch for Union and emancipation as now, but never did it yearn more longingly for peace. The instant that the misguided South will accept the Stars and Stripes, in their full meaning of Union and Liberty—that instant the sword drops, the columbiads are spiked, the monitors are mute, and the thunder dies. God hasten the hour when through this air now darkened by the war-cloud, shall rise the resplendent fabric of a Union restored and re-beautified—a Union without a traitor and without a slave—a fabric whose frieze shall be sculptured over with the story of magnificent achievements, and its every pillar hung with glittering shields of victory! Hallelujah! the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth! These are a few points of a discourse which was listened to by the immense audience with intense interest. The passages that referred to President Lincoln were warmly received. At the close the audience joined in singing the favorite hymn, "My country, 'tis of thee."

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Wescott.

Dr. Westcott took for his text:

"When the enemy shall come in like a flood the Lord shall lift a standard against them."—Isaiah lix. 19.

The speaker commenced by saying that the rebels assail long-established principles of our Government. Firstly, the sovereignty of the United States, and secondly the ballot-box, the final resort for the settlement of all questions. His second proposition was that we are prosecuting the war to resist the assaults of the rebels. They commenced it, we simply resist. The speaker then instanced the seizure of the various forts, arsenals, &c., before the President's call for volunteers. He entered upon the discussion of our success in the past. The rebels, he said, had three strong lines of defence. The shore-coast from Fortress Monroe to the Western shores of Texas, the Mississippi River, and the Alleghanies from near Harper's Ferry to Alabama—all these were fortified in the most thorough and scientific manner, and yet we have taken the whole of them. Here the speaker showed a diagram illustrative of what had been done. Out of 1,600,000 square miles which the rebels had at the beginning of the war, over 1,300,000 had already been wrenched from their grasp. His last proposition was concerning the hope for the future, which is based upon the clear evidence of our final success—a success made doubly sure by the strength of our navy and the heroism of our grand and undiscouraged soldiers. He continued by saying that if other evidence were wanting of final success in crushing out the rebellion, it could be found in the fact, that notwithstanding the heavy pressure of taxes and the loss of friends that comes to every household, the people of the North had come up to the ballot-box and said to President Lincoln: Prosecute this war to the suppression of the rebellion. After reverting to our resources in men and money, the speaker concluded with additional remarks appropriate to the occasion.

Sermon by Dr. Weston.

At the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, the pastor, Dr. Henry G. Weston, discoursed upon the cost of freedon, taking his text from Acts, 22d chapter, 28th verse.

"With a great sum, obtained I this Freedom."

This man's appreciation of freedom prepares us to find in him a spirit of justice toward Paul, after he became acquainted with him, and the spirit of courtesy and kindness shown to the young man who came to give him informatin of the intended attack upon his prisoner. A greater than Roman citizenship is ours, and must be bought at a proportionably higher price. Freedom and a great sum are inseparable. We are misled in this respect by the apparent ease and security with which our birthright has been held, and by the inferences we draw from our common belief, that the rights of freedom are inherent and inalienable, we too generally conclude hence that exertion only is necessary to deprive men of their rights, and that men doing nothing and having nothing done to restrain them, will naturally gravitate toward all that is distinctively American. From this cause arises our surprise at the present war and our practical undervaluing of our position. We might as well conclude, because the right of acquiring knowledge is an inalienable right, that every man will become learned if he is not withheld by some external restraint. Knowledge does not come but by resolution and labor, and self-denial. The right of salvation, so far as man is concerned, is inherent; but no man will be saved without suffering the loss of all things for salvation, without earnest and persevering effort. The way to heaven is up-hill; the way to destruction easy; and no pearl of any price is obtained without being bought. Why, in this world of millions of people, with a history of thousands of years, where can be found anything that approaches our form of civilization? So far from being the current and prevailing form, it is the rarest exception. Our social and political privileges must cost in proportion to their worth. Our salvation cost the blood of the Son of God; and for our very bread we must fight with the thorns and thistles. Look at that which surrounds us and all members of society—the law. In what countries do you find anything like an amelioration of the legal system. Nowhere in Asia, Africa; only in the smallest of continents and places peopled from it. Where is there in history anything like the common law of Great Britain? How recently has been established the Habeas Corpus. Our most common rights are known to but few of the countries of the earth and known even to the Anglo-Saxons only within a brief period. The foundation of our system of government is the worth and position of the individual. How slowly has this idea been recognised. Announced in the New Testament, in words, the mighty import of which is but rarely seen. In Christ Jesus there is neither Jew nor Greek, bond nor free, attested by the martyrs; it has been by the severest toil at last incorporated into a political system. Christianity isolates the individual soul, gives it in itself an importance transcending conception, bids it call no man master, and most reluctantly is the principle of Christianity recognized and acted upon. If we are to retain this which has been secured at such cost, we must be willing to pay the price. We must first accept the consequences of the contrariety of this system of freedom and whatever is opposed to it. Slavery for instance must be a disturbing element. Great men and good men may do what they please to prevent any trouble arising from its presence, but their efforts must be ineffectual. This machinery cannot work with this substance in it without a continual jar. The intruder will not be driven. It will project itself into politics, into religion, everywhere. We must in the next place accept the way in which alone we can rid ourselves of Slavery. In other systems it may gradually eliminate itself—not in ours. It is like the evil spirit, it cannot be quietly driven from the body which it has possessed. You must also accept the labor and sacrifice of self-government. Man has a right to be governed; if he will govern himself, he may, but if he do not, some one else will. You must accept the necessary contact with others, the equalizing or leveling influences of republican institutions, the turmoil and unrest, and exertion. The Romish Church offers quiet to any mind that will give up its own judgment and accept that of the Church—so offer despotism and monarchies to us. We cannot accept such quiet. We prefer the right and power and responsibility of our own kingship. And you must not be astonished at war and taxes. These are a part of the price you pay. Your country is worthy of the greatest sum that man can give.

Sermon of Rev. Dr. Hutton.

Dr. Hutton took for his text:

First Samuel, xii: 22. "For the Lord will not forsake his people for his great name's sake: because it hath pleased the Lord to make you his people."

The speaker commenced by saying that two considerations give additional interest to the duty of the day. The first is the nationality of the service. The assembling of the nation with one consent, for one object, and that object to bless and praise God, is a thought which fills the mind with a sense of sublimity and seems to proclaim and to prophesy. This mighty people, with all their separate Governments and their distinct local interests, are and shall be one people, and God is their God, and will be our God forever The other consideration mentioned as adding interest to the duty of the occasion is that we are called on to render thanksgiving in the midst of tears and blood and the clash of contending armies, and it was this latter thought which induced him to select these words as his text. The doctrine taught in them is, that from the very perfection of the divine character, as far as God makes any nation his peculiar people, so far that people have reason to expect that he will not forsake them. This doctrine he desired to apply to our own nation, and its first point was, that God has made our nation his peculiar people. God speaks to us by his Providence, as well as by his word. We have no express declaration in the Bible on this point. But, look at the history of our nation, and read the story of his providence. If these United States have not been peculiarly favored and blessed of Him, no other nation has been. God hath not dealt so with any nation. This truth having been shown, he proceeded to show what grounds we have to hope that God will not forsake us. The first and most important of these, is the one brought to view in the text—His own character. It was for his name's sake that he did not forsake Israel; and this is our hope. It is not for any goodness which there is in us. This can never be. Ingratitude and sin mark our course as a nation. Pride and self-sufficiency, so displeasing to God, have characterized us. No! it is not for our own sakes, but for his name sake. His own character—his own purposes—his own goodness and love. This is our hope, and a great cause for thankfulness. But secondly we have ground for this hope in the many causes for thankfulness which we this day have. Among these, the speaker made special mention of our general prosperity, notwithstanding the suffering and trials connected with this sad and wicked rebellion. The health of our country and of our soldiers and sailors—the harvests, the increase of our free population, the opening of new sources of wealth. Who that walks the crowded streets of our joyous city,—who visits our groaning docks, or watches our railroad depots, would imagine that treason, and rebellion, and war, were upon the nation? How like a loving father is all this, mingling love with chastisement, and who can think that he means to forsake us? The next point presented was God's guardian care against unfriendly designs from abroad, and the victories which he has given us over our domestic enemies. A third cause for thankfulness is the spiritual favors which He has bestowed, both upon the army and navy and the people at home. The war has been in many instances, an actual means of grace. It has brought the nation upon its knees before God, and the soldier has found the camp the house of God and the gate to Heaven. Never before in our history, or in the history of any nation, has there been so much and so fervent prayer offered to Almighty God, as during these last three years. What a ground of hope have we here? The speaker then commented upon the observance of the day at the call of the head of our nation. A few years since it was asserted by many, in their pride and jealousy of State rights, that it was not constitutional for the President to appoint a day for public thanksgiving. The people have been taught during this war a bitter lesson, and the nation by its head acknowledges God. There is therefore ground for hope and for thankfulness in the mere observance of this day at the call of our President. The last point discussed was the quiet, orderly manner of our late election of President, and the state of things which has followed it. The duties which flow from these considerations are evidently thankfulness to God, confidence and trust for the future, and continued prayer, leading us to cry in the spirit and language of God's ancient people, "Help us, oh God of our salvation, for the glory of thy name, and deliver us, and purge away our sins for thy name's sake! So we, thy people, will give thee thanks for ever; we will show forth thy praise to all generations. Amen."

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Booth.

Rev. Dr. Booth, pastor, preached to a very large congregation an impressive sermon. The subject of the discourse was, "The American Citizen," and was founded upon Acts xxi., 39:

"But Paul said, I am a man which am a Jew of Tarsus; a city in Celicia—*a citizen of no mean city.*"

The Rev. gentleman said: We meet to-day for the sublime purpose of national thanksgiving. The President of the United States has again summoned the loyal people of the land to set apart this day for the uses of devotion and thanksgiving in view of the manifold mercies of God, which have mingled with the chastisements of his hand. In times like these, it is well that the highest authority should dictate this service, and that the rulers of the several States should unite in recording the call, which of all others, we, as one mighty nation, before the only King we worship—the King of Kings and Lord of Lords. As the nation is one amid all our local dissensions—one in its enjoyment of constitutional liberty—one in its central sovereignty, and one in its participation in the toils and sacrifices of this great struggle for life, it is highly becoming that it should appear in that unity before the God whom we worship, and send up to him its praise and thanksgiving, as from the heart of one man. And because this is a day of National Thanksgiving it seems evident that the themes which we meditate should have a national hope and significance. The common bounties of our Father's land, the blessings of life and health, and sustenance and material prosperity are subjects for our gratitude as often as they are bestowed upon us. But when a nation assembles as Israel was gathered by Joshua to hear the words of the law and the blessings and the cursings according to all that was written therein, then an occasion so impressive demands a theme which shall be in harmony with it, which shall unfold and present some cause for national gratitude. Mindful of this propriety, I shall ask your attention to the subject which may be naturally derived from the text.

The words of the Apostle contain a noble precedent of Christian patriotism which is good for all succeeding ages and most instructive to our own. Chosen servant of the Lord that he was, disciple of a Master who had no desire to gain earthly authority, herald of a Kingdom which was not of this world, Paul did not spurn the civic honors of his native place, but in an hour of need proudly proclaimed himself "a citizen of no mean city."

Dr. Booth then proceeded to consider, First, of the historic facts in which our American citizenship originated. Second, the meaning and force of the franchise as it has been developed in our national experience. Under this head were enumerated as the elements of American citizenship the supremacy of law, as the expression of the free will of the people—the absolute liberty of the citizen under law—the recognition of the right of the individual conscience, and lastly the privilege of legal reform, which our citizenship involves under the constitution. The third head of the discourse was the relation of our present national struggle to the fact of our American citizenship. It had been, indeed, a terrible shock to the nation, when this long-continued peace and prosperity was first broken by treason and war. Essentially considered, the rebellion was an attempt to put to death the nation, not by the assassination of individual lives, but by exterminating its central principle, its bond of Union, its nationality. All that was sacred in the memory of the past, all that was permanent in our franchise of citizenship was attacked in the principle of this rebellion. The nation's life was under the knife of the assassin, and such a nation had no right to permit itself to be slain unresisting. The more we study the great principles of the conflict, the more impressive does this vindication of it appear. Everything which entered into the design of the rebellion was hostile to the existence of the American citizenship. Founded on the plea of independent State Rights, a plea utterly at variance with the spirit of the constitution, many times repudiated by the express will of the people, animated by a sense of the superior importance of local institutions to all the catholic interests of society, projected into its terrible orbit by a deliberate appeal from the ballot to the bayonet, and thus in every feature of it barbarous, un-American, essentially sinful, this rebellion has in it all the elements of political chaos, and is a woe whose diffusion should be resisted until the last trumpet shall sound.

The speaker then went on to review the national crisis. In conclusion he said: We bless God for this privilege of American citizenship, which we hold only less dear than our hope of the heavenly inheritance. We praise him for successful war by which it has been defended from assault. We praise him for loyalty unshrinking, by which the purpose of the nation is sustained. We praise him for that growing love of liberty which reaches forth a pitying hand unto the lowliest estate, "and makes the nation free indeed." And as blending with all these considerations, there rushes over our heart a tide of personal emotions. In view of the dealing of the Lord with us as humble individuals in this great nationality, as we think of mercy and judgment commingled in the cup which we have drank; as we realize that amid all that changeful past we have been agents of good or evil to one another, and loyal or rebellious against the loving Father in whose hands our breath is, oh, may we not unite with our gratitude a true filial purpose to serve him in all the remaining works of life, by making His glory our end, in the faith of his Son, that this our citizenship in this fair land of liberty may be a foretaste of an inheritance in that other country, where they that dwell are Kings and priests to God forever.

Sermon of Rev. Dr. Vinton.

Rev. Dr. Vinton, of Trinity Church, took for his text 1st Thessalonians, 5th chapter and 18th verse:

"In everything give thanks, for this is the will of God in Christ Jesus concerning you."

He commenced by saying that it appeared rather strange that they were enjoined to give thanks in everything, yet such was the command of God. This was their duty; and they had met to fulfill that duty, at the special behest of the church, and also in compliance with the proclamation of the President of the United States, who had invited the whole people of this great country to unite in giving thanks. There was pathos as well as power in the great argument of the Gospel. It was "the will of God in Christ Jesus." God had no will out of Christ Jesus. The well-beloved Son, who was in the Father's bosom from all Eternity to all Eternity, is known in the Divine counsels as "God of God," and who, in reward of His infinite merit in accomplishing His Mediatorial work of human Redemption, is also "made heir of all things," and "The Lord of all men." He is the God-man, in whom the Divine Will was perfected, and through him this same Divine Will was published; and this will of God in Christ Jesus concerning his church and people was that in everything they should give thanks. The reverend Doctor said they should give thanks first and above all things else, for the love of God the Father, in sending his Eternal Son to earth that we might live through Him. This part of his discourse was very ably treated, and the speaker applied its import to his congregation, and stated that through Him the nations that sat in darkness had been ushered into marvelous light. Darkness, he said, was the deep and fearful gloom that struck dread into the mind and shook the limbs with trembling. It was this that filled the thoughts with terror and with doubtings, while their uncertain footsteps groped their way in stumbling progress. This is what he defined as darkness. The speaker then proceeded to define what was meant by light. It was the bright effluence of Heaven streaming from God's throne, illuminating the skies, and the earth and the landscape, gladdening the hearts of all creatures except those of evil men and ravenous beasts. The Psalmist had said, "That man goeth forth to his work and to his labor until the evening." So the soul lighted with the heal-healing beams of the Son of Righteousness worked delightful tasks of spiritual emancipation, even while it labors amidst the thorns and thistles which sin has planted, and under the lash of woes and sorrows which the cruel enslavers inflict. For such celestial blessings in being brought out of darkness into light, he implored them to give thanks. Dr. Vinton said that these were common gifts of which they should not be unmindful, and which challenged their gratitude. These the preacher enumerated and explained as he went along, such as the gift of manna to the Church in the Wilderness; how their daily bread came to them; the nourishing of all mankind, and the feeding of all generations gone before. God's promise was that "Seedtime and harvest should never fail," and for all these they were called upon to give thanks unto Him who "maketh his sun to rise on the evil and the good, and sendeth rain on the just and the unjust." Dr. Vinton then went on to descant at much length on the prosperous state of the country, and stated that a famine had never infested their land. If it should be sent upon them, to awaken them to recognize their dependence on Heaven and lead them to repentance of their sins, they should give God thanks in everything, woes as well as weal. The God of Heaven, on the contrary, had caused their barns to be full and their vats to overflow. And so, likewise, the common blessing of health had been theirs. The uninterrupted enjoyment of this prime gift of God, without a pain to alarm them, demanded a loftier hymn of praise than their escape from sudden death. There was yet another topic of thanksgiving. The President of the United States bid them to know and consider that they were in the midst of civil war. Their brothers, fathers, sons and friends were busy in the strife of armies. Opposed to them were those whom they not long ago entitled their fellow-citizens, but who were now engaged in rebellious ranks, with hearts of hatred, and rancorous words on their lips. He told them even then in everything to give thanks, for this was the "will of God in Christ Jesus." He would ask what had they to be thankful for in the war, it was a frightful calamity, as were also storms and whirlwinds. But who did not know that the storm which agitates the one disturbs stagnation. Who did not know that the whirlwind, while it devastates, proves and purifies. The reverend Doctor then proceeded to recapitulate the matters in connection with the origin of the war, as well as other matters closely connected with it, and after making special reference to the purity and integrity of the Constitution, said: Secession was seen to be a crime of no paler dye than treason. But the crime has been so resolutely determined on that nothing but war would serve to establish for ever the national unity which the States and people themselves had ordained. The North soon began to learn that they had a government, and the thrilling watchword sounded forth from one who had gone out from among them to the high place of responsibility in the administration of government, and from that epoch of our history the heart of the freemen of the north, and east, and west beat as one man with loyalty. Was not this a regeneration to be thankful for. Dr. Vinton then went on at much length to speak on the war question, and afterward referred to the glorious labors of the late Sanitary Commission which were a credit to any country. For all these they should give thanks. After making reference to the reëlection of Mr. Lincoln, whom he highly eulogised, he concluded with the following peroration:—Finally, brethren, give thanks for the bravery, for the devotion, for the self-sacrifice of American soldiers and seamen. The example of their heroism shall be the heritage of us and of our children, and of our children's children. The annals of no country are emblazoned with deeds of valor on both sides more heroic than illustrate this war. Give thanks for the Union victories, give thanks for the dead, whose martyrdom on their country's altar is eloquent with the mute rhetoric of suffering. Their blood is the seed of the national life which shall endure in vigor and beneficence till the advent of Him whose right is to reign sole Lord and King of all the earth. Remember the poor, remember the aged and indigent ministers of Christ's Church, remember your benefits and from whence they spring. "In everything give thanks, for this is the will of God in Christ Jesus concerning you."

Sermon of Rev. Dr. Thompson.

Rev. Dr. Thompson took for his textThird Ecclesiastes, verse three: "There is a time to break down, and a time to build up." He proposed to consider whether it is not possible to build a nation so that it shall stand. Lord Bacon marks the degrees of honor in a State, viz: Founders, saviors and defenders, and in the last place fathers of their country. Founders of States are sometimes unconscious in their work. They settle in a new soil, and then grow in to great cities, &c., and the founders do not know how. The Plymouth children joined to build a State before they built houses. When they landed at Andover they declared a State. Man is distinguished from the animal, inasmuch as he is a moral and political being. He is social. These forty-one Pilgrims created a State and founded a State lasting as time. He recited the preamble of the foundation of the colony of Massachusetts. That simple declaration is the great charter of freedom for all on this continent. There the nation began; coming to America planted a colony under a patent, they founded a nation on principle. These were the first founders whom Bacon described. It was then given for the second founders to propagate what had been done by the first founders. It was given them to harmonize this gift of independence with order. It is next given to us as restorers and fathers, who, by ruling justly, making the times great. We may ascribe to us another distinction, those who fight for the country. And when faction and treason has built up in the land, and when it said it is time to break down this temple of liberty, it is given us to rebuild this great and grand edifice. It is ordered that this temple shall not be broke down, but it is the time to break down this Confederacy of treason and conspirators. The speaker said that society is founded on family. All society had its origin there. A true society is not an artificial compact. He then referred to Plato's several definitions of man, and showed their application. The said society is not merely a conglomeration of individuals who form a Government to rule over them. Man has not alone rights, but *duties.* Wherever one has rights, he has duties. Slavery cuts at the root of society, and by severing the family tie of the nation, slavery strips the man of wife and children, and thus society, which is founded on family, becomes destroyed. Equally destructive is the monopoly of land by the aristocracy. In the South, there is a concentration of large acres of land in the hands of few proprietors. In New-York, each farm averages a little over a hundred; in Virginia the average farm is over three hundred acres; in South Carolina five hundred and ninety-nine; and so on through the South. Thus the body of the laboring population are precluded from an ownership in the soil. Hence that pestiferous designation of "poor whites." England is falling into this evil. The tenants are there worse off than the people were under the feudal system. Society is thus made up of two extremes—the owning and the owned. No nation can stand permanently which is builded on a landed aristocracy. The grand hope of this nation lies in the Homestead Act. This, with the confiscation of the estates of the rebels of the South, will cause the nation to take deep root and fill the land. The patriotic poet of the nation will yet live to see his prophetic vision fulfilled when free homes take the place of slave plantations. The history of land is the history of races. Everywhere do we find in a nation that has rooted itself in history a race. The nation must grow by assimilation. The natural structure must be strong enough to bear the weight of foreign elements.

The reverend gentleman referred to the assimilation of the Normans with the Saxons, and showed the effect which this had upon the condition of England. We shall cease to be a nation if German and Irish influence is to vie with American influence in our arts and politics. We must assimilate all the races in one individuality; they must not act distinctly or separately. To speak and write our language should be a qualification of citizenship. This fusion of all foreigners in one race stock by means of language, is now accelerated by the communion of blood on the battle-field. No more strangers and foreigners, but fellow-citizens of one household. There must be a national organism—confederation and nationality are irreconcilable terms. You cannot have the two exist together. Lincoln saw that the nation made the Constitution, and not the Constitution the nation. The idea of an organic nationality appears in the Declaration of Independence. They proved their consciousness of nationality when they framed the Constitution. This war has brought forth those grand patriots from their almost forgotten graves. How their blood thrills through their veins. Let us keep alive this feeling by orations, legends, mottoes and commemorative festivals. Let us hope that the days are gone bye to return no more when the publishers of school books conspired to prevent our youth from uttering the words of liberty. Blotting out from their pages the immortal words of Patrick Henry and Adams. And when these days of peril are over let us set apart a day commemorating all this, a day of flowers, of prayers, of flags, of music, which shall keep this redemption forever before our eyes.

Thanksgiving Sermon by Rev. Dr. Adler, at the Temple Emanu-El.

And he saw that repose was good and the land that it was pleasant; and he inclined his shoulder to receive the burden.—*I. Genesis,* xlix., 14.

After eloquently exhorting the congregation to pour forth their gratitude for the many mercies and blessings vouchsafed by Almighty God to the people of this country during the past year, the minister dwelt upon the political questions of the day, touched briefly upon the successes of our army and navy, and then enlarged upon that most brilliant of all victories obtained on the 8th of November, after a bloodless battle. On this day, he said, "the American people again became a nation," for a nation is really such only, as an individual is a man only, when he is conscious of possessing a free will and knows how to exert it in an honorable manner. Those who repeat the language of our European enemies that a nation is not able to govern itself, doubt in reality that we deserve to be called a nation. If a nation is in reality a nation, and possesses a will of its own, that will ought not only to prevail, but shall and must prevail, for it is a power which nothing on earth can withstand. The familiar expression," the voice of the people is the voice of God," does not only imply that the people have a keen perception of right, can discern between the true and the false, the real and the sham, but also that they possess a divine and overwhelming power which of itself commands obedience and enforces its authority. On the day of our election, our nation raised its voice, and interpreting the voice of God, expressed its firm determination in a way that of it we may say the voice of the Lord is mighty, the voice of the Lord is supreme. (Psalm xxix: 4.) Not in the storm was God, not in the earthquake, but it was a still small voice which like a peaceful, gentle wind, swept silently and majestically through the land, and in its solemn, dignified stillness, spoke louder than if in tones of the thunder and lightning of Sinai. It proclaimed to the world, "Be still and know that I am God." This overwhelming expression of the popular will has silenced our traitorous opponents and driven them for refuge into the caves and rocks. For such an infinite mercy we should, indeed, be truly thankful to Him who sways the will and destinies of all the nations upon earth.

The learned minister then adverted in emphatic language to the important results of this manifestation of the popular will, as evincing an unalterable determination to prosecute the war until the rebellion was completely overthrown. He then compared the present war to a fever in the natural body, and discussed its mode of treatment. He remarked that the scientific art of healing has always had opponents in pretended quacks and empirics, who tell you, "Here is a sick man whose blood has become excited, whose pulse beats high; we must give him cooling, soothing medicines. The regular educated physician, the man of years of experience, ignores and scoffs at this empirical treatment. He will tell you that in this way you can only temporarily arrest the progress of the fever, but never heal it completely, for it is not the fever which is the sickness, but it is merely one of its consequences, one of its outward symptoms, the real malady being deeply hidden in the body, consuming all its energies and vitality. Eradicate the disease within, and the fever will disappear. Here we have an illustration of the true and false systems as applied to the troubles of our country. Thus the political quacks, instead of applying the remedy to the disease itself, and laboring to remove from the body the cause from whence it springs, rest satisfied with giving the patient soothing and quieting medicines, and believe they have effected a cure, when, in fact, they have only allayed the fever for a time, and eventually it breaks out again more fiercely and violently than before. The scientific man, the true statesman, tells you we must discover the root of our national malady, and having found it tear it out from the body. It has been found—its name is *Slavery.* Remove that thoroughly, and the fever will lose its power, its nourishment, and this unholy rebellion be crushed beyond all possibility of resuscitation. The minister, after eloquently alluding to our high duties and privileges as citizens, in conclusion dwelt forcibly upon our duties as Jews, and admonished his hearers that their true interests were bound up in advocating the eternal, immutable principles of liberty and the inalienable rights of man. He denounced in unsparing language the injuries inflicted by the demagogues who, selecting some one of the Jewish community who has played the rogue, as a type of the whole race, pass over in silence the many good and noble men who are an honor to our faith, as if they never had existed; and he condemned the efforts of a certain religious sect who sometime since attempted to destroy civil liberty by agitating and petitioning Congress to pass an amendment to the constitution, prescribing a State religion for this country. He stated his conviction that Israel's future is closely identified with the acknowledgment of the rights of man and universal freedom, the fundamental law of the land, and which should be more clearly and unequivocally expressed in the constitution, and more thoroughly executed throughout the land.

St. Bridget's Church.

The pastor of this beautiful Catholic temple celebrated the mass of the day at 9 o'clock. Every part of the church was crowded, and the prayers appropriate to the season were offered. The high altar was brilliantly illuminated, and the services were accompanied by an efficient choir, who sung the Ave Maria and other hymns.

Gen. Sheridan's Cavalry.

THE DAMAGE IT HAS DONE.

Some idea of what Gen. Sheridan has accomplished in the valley by his cavalry alone, may be gathered from the following report:

Headquarters First Cavalry Division,
Nov. 16, 1864.

List of property and prisoners captured by the First Cavalry Division, from August 16 to Nov. 15, 1864:

Prisoners of war—enlisted men	1,600
Prisoners of war—commissioned officers	122
Pieces of artillery	29
Caissons	12
Army wagons	36
Ambulances	41
Forges	2
Mules	172
Horses	134
Sets of harness	263

Captured and Destroyed.

Army wagons, C. S. and U. S., loaded with Quartermaster's and ordnance stores	60
Forges	3
Caissons	2
Limbers	4
Ambulances	28
Muskets	81
Battle flags captured	14

Estimate of property destroyed by First Cavalry Division during the campaign in the Shenandoah Valley:

	Number.	Value.
Barns	630	$1,603,000
Flour mills	47	314,000
Tons of hay	3,455	103,670
Bushels of wheat	410,742	1,026,105
Saw mills	4	8,000
Furnaces	3	45,000
Woolen mill	1	10,000
Acres of corn	515	18,000
Bushels of oats	750	750
Cattle driven off	1,347	36,380
Sheep	1,231	6,340
Swine	725	8,000
Barrels of flour	560	6,720
Tons of straw	255	2,550
Tons of fodder	272	2,720
Tanneries	2	4,000
Railroad depot	1	3,000
Locomotive engines	1	10,000
Box cars	7	1,500
Total money value		$3,394,735

THEO. W. BEAN,
Quartermaster and Provost Marshal, First Cav. Div.

Headquarters Third Division Cavalry Corps, Nov. 17, 1864.

Property captured by the Third Cavalry Division, and turned over, and receipts received therefor:

Artillery, pieces	51
Caissons	30
Battery wagon	1
Army wagons	44
Spring wagons and ambulances	28
Medicine wagon	1
Horses	626
Mules	[illegible]
Sets of artillery harness	[illegible]
Sets of wagon harness	[illegible]
Heads of beef cattle	[illegible]

Property destroyed by the Third Cavalry Division:

	Number.	Value.
Flour mills	15	$100,000
Sawmills	10	60,000
Barns, containing wheat, &c.	400	600,000
Bushels of wheat	200,000	400,000
Bushels of corn	300,000	400,000
Bushels of oats	90,000	130,000
Cattle driven off	500	15,000
Sheep driven off	400	8,000
Columbia Furnace	1	100,000
Caissons	3	1,000
Wagons	15	15,000
Total		$1,155,000

C. W. LEE.
Captain and Provost-Marshal Third Cav. Div., M.M.D.

Total amount of property destroyed, the destruction of which is a loss to the rebel army, without including the value of articles specified as captured but not destroyed, and turned over for use, &c., *six million nine hundred and forty thousand one hundred and twenty-eight dollars.*

The Election in West Virginia.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, Nov. 14.

We have already noticed the fact that every county in West Virginia, except Wetzel, returns a majority for Lincoln and Johnson. We doubt if any State in the Union will show such overwhelming majorities in some of its localities for the Union ticket. For instance, Kanawha County gave 1,422 for Lincoln to 26 votes for McClellan. Berkeley County returned 725 votes for the former to—not one for the latter. There are several other localities where the vote was almost as unanimous. We only remention those two as showing the identity of sentiment at the extreme ends of the State, and in counties where we suppose, in 1860 Mr. Lincoln did not get a single vote, and where slaves were held most numerously. The County of Upshur, one of the outpost counties — one that has been raided, reraided and raided again—gave 818 votes for Lincoln to 60 for McClellan. Had her soldiers' vote been received in time, the majority would have been much greater. The town of Parkersburgh that has lived in fear of its life ever since this war began gave 682 votes for Lincoln to 182 for McClellan. It cannot be said that all this betrays fanaticism on the part of the voters. Such a charge would be entirely too self-complacent for us up here in the Panhandle, where Mr. Lincoln got so large a proportion of his vote in 1860. No; but it betrays earnestness—an earnestness that arises from something more than a mere inkling of war—a mere far-off perspective. It is to be accounted for just as the unanimity of the soldiers at the front is to be accounted for, viz: greater familiarity with the horrors of secession, and consequently greater horror for secession itself.

Of one thing the returns from our counties assure us, and that is, that West Virginia grows in strength of purpose against the rebellion. Had she cast anything like an equal proportion of her vote for McClellan, we should not thereby have concluded that she had abandoned her position against the rebellion, and indicated a purpose to aid it, although there are not a few among the secession sympathizers who would have been prompt to so interpret the vote. The fact, however, that West Virginia voted a ticket which in the nature of things was not in keeping with her antecedents—which four years ago received only a meagre minority support from her—and that, in order to do so, she had to lay aside all the traditions of the old State, all the prejudices and ties of party, and all that was associated with former days, show how fixed and indomitable is the will of her people never to give even any seeming of support or countenance to any party or platform that is not willing to go all lengths for the preservation of the Union. Among those who have suffered most at the hands of the rebellion this determination is the most strikingly manifested, as in the instances which we have cited. And the same people are those who, by reason of their antecedents, are least chargeable with any species of abolitionism.

The October Election in Ohio.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE AND HOW IT AFFECTED THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* thus sums up the soldiers' vote at the October election:

The footings are:

Union	32,887
Democrat	4,396
Total	37,283
Union Majority	28,491

The total vote, it is seen, was very small. It comprises, with the vote for Governor in 1863:

	1863.	1864.
Union	41,467	32,887
Democrat	2,288	4,396
Aggregate	43,755	37,283
Majorities	39,179	28,491

The Union majority in the State, home and soldiers' vote, will foot up about 55,000.

The soldiers' vote for President will be much larger than for the State ticket, and Lincoln's aggregate majority will not vary far from 75,000 and may be 80,000.

The soldiers decided the Congressional election in the Tenth, Thirteenth, and Sixteenth Districts, electing Ashley, Delano and Bingham. The net Union majorities are:

Ashley	824
Delano	250
Bingham	1,277

LeBlond and Finck are the only Democrats elected from Ohio. The former received 334 votes from the soldiers, and the latter 305, while Walker, Union, had 1,820, and Stevenson 2,020. The net Democratic majorities in these districts are:

LeBlond	2,000
Finck	1,700

The soldiers have not done much toward helping the Democrats along. God bless the brave soldiers!

—The following appears in the *British Journal of Photography,* of Oct. 28: "Some time since, my wife was engaged preparing albumen paper in the silver bath, and in a moment of abstraction pressed two of her fingers on her forehead, being at the time about to add another 'olive branch' to the family. Soon after the birth of the baby we were surprised and annoyed at noticing that the child, when in a strong light, exhibited two distinct impressions similar to silver stains before fixing; and the strangest part of the matter is that these disappear as night comes on, and reappear as daylight arrives. I have not yet attempted to 'tone and fix' these said stains; and, although at present serving as a sort of actinometer to me, will prove a sad disfigurement to my daughter's appearance in daylight, and we much regret they were not impressed in some less conspicuous place. I am, &c., the Father of the Photographic Baby." The editor adds: "Were the writer of the foregoing not known to us, we should have thrown aside his letter as an impudent hoax; but as we know him well as an excellent photographer, a good citizen, and as being little addicted to joking, we give his communication a place in our journal and leave those more competent than ourselves to explain the strange phenomenon which we believe to be faithfully recorded by our correspondent."

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 27, 1864.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Richmond papers of the 24th contain no news from Georgia, except a single item that Sherman, on the 22d, was east of Macon, where he had been previously reported. There is no news yet of the capture of Macon, and from the direction of Gen. Sherman's march, it would seem that he had passed that city, leaving it on his right and rear, and destroying the railroad both north and south of it. The redoubtable Howell Cobb and his militia had taken refuge behind the fortifications of the place, and every person capable of bearing arms had been ordered out under penalty of arrest. But Sherman, declining the risk of a delay of one or two days, and the necessary expenditure of ammunition for the capture of a city he would not hold, has deliberately moved by, leaving Cobb in his rear to scratch his head and thank his stars for having escaped demolition. The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 24th says one column of troops followed the line of the Georgia Railroad sixty-seven miles east of Atlanta, and then struck off due South for Milledgeville. This column had already reached Eatonton, the terminus of the railroad running off from the Georgia Central through Milledgeville, and only 25 miles northwest from the latter city. The other column, headed by Sherman in person, followed down the line of the railroad leading to Macon as far as Griffin, sixty-eight miles from Atlanta and forty-three from Macon, and then struck off southeast to Gordon, located twenty miles east of Macon on the Georgia Central Road, at the point where it is intersected by the Milledgeville Road. Thus Macon was cut off from communication eastward, and the announcement of its capture could not reach Richmond even if made. At Gordon Sherman was attacked by Wheeler's cavalry, but without success. From Gordon below and Eatonton above the Federal columns were moving on Milledgeville in conjunction, leaving no avenue of escape for the citizens and others except on foot eastward. The Legislature and Methodist Conference, both in session there, had hastily absconded.

In connection with the deeply interesting accounts of the exchange of prisoners which we published yesterday, it may be interesting to state where the rebel prisoncamps are now located. Early in the present month the great camp at Andersonville was almost entirely vacated, the prisoners being removed to points where there was less danger of cavalry incursions. A camp, under the name of "Gamp Lawton," was established some distance east of Milledgeville, and a considerable number of the captives were transferred thither. This camp lies right in the track of Sherman's march, and the Augusta papers of the 19th expressed their fears that he would liberate these men. At Millen, a station on the Georgia Central Railroad, 53 miles south of Augusta, and at the junction of that road with the Savannah and Augusta Railroad, there is another stockade and camp, containing several thousand of our men. At Savannah there are several hospitals, containing our sick and wounded, but no permanent prison camp. But at a place called Florence, in the north-eastern part of South Carolina, about 100 miles from Charleston, and the same distance from Wilmington, is now the largest prison-camp in the rebel States. The stockade incloses thirty-two acres, and is occupied by sixteen thousand prisoners. The accommodations and treatment are precisely similar to what they were at Andersonville, and the mortality nearly as great, the number of deaths reaching forty to fifty per day. At Columbia, and Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga, there are officers' prisons, where most of our officers are confined. These, with Belle Isle, at Richmond, Danville, and Salisbury, N. C., and Camp Ford at Tyler, Texas, are the points where our prisoners are now held.

A dispatch from Louisville, dated yesterday, says rumors prevailed there that Hood's army, about 30,000 strong, one-third cavalry, and ten batteries of artillery, including reinforcements from Forrest and Dick Taylor, was marching on Pulaski on Wednesday. It was thought Hood would either fight at Columbia, or leaving Columbia, march into East Tennessee and join his forces to those of Breckinridge.

The St. Louis *Republican* states that the repairs of the damage on the main line of the Pacific Railroad, caused by Price's invasion, are progressing favorably and with great rapidity. The bridges over the Gasconade River and Bailey's Creek, will be completed and ready for travel by Saturday next, when trains will run through from this city to St. Aubert's, which is the last river station on the road. A large and powerful ferry-boat has been sent from Washington to Jefferson City, to ferry live stock, of which an immense number is said to be ready for transportation from that place to St. Aubert's. The distance between these points is only twenty miles. Above Jefferson City, the railroad is in good order, and trains are running regularly to Warrensburgh. The company anticipate the reopening of the road its entire length by the middle of next month.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of County Canvassers finished the canvass yesterday of the returns of the late election, and will make the declaration of results to-morrow. The missing returns of the vote in the Third District of the Twenty-first Ward, having been obtained by the County Clerk, the canvass of the Eighth Congressional District was concluded without further discussion. Mr. Brooks' plurality is 146. The total electoral vote of the city foots up: Democratic, 73,709; Union, 36,686. Total, 110,395; Democratic majority, 37,023. The vote for Coroner, between Wm. Schirmer, Democrat, who has been supposed to be elected by a small majority, and Edward A. Collin, Union, is so close as to be almost a tie, and which is elected is a question that will require the most carefully computed footings to prove.

The Board of County Canvassers concluded their labors yesterday and adjourned *sine die.* Their figures differ not materially from those furnished at Police Headquarters on election night, and change but one result, electing Edward Collin, (Union,) Coroner, over Wm. Schirmer, (Tam. Dem.) Mr. Collin's majority is only 20, his total vote being 37,316, and Mr. Schirmer's 37,296. The full results of the canvass were ordered to be published in the Times and other papers.

The steamboat *Francis Skiddy*, which struck a rock and sunk when opposite Van Weiss Point, about five miles below Albany, last Friday evening, is now lying in eight feet of water. No lives were lost, and but little damage was done to the cargo, most of which was transhipped to the *Vanderbilt*, and will probably arrive here to-morrow.

A deputation of the municipal officials of Boston, including Aldermen Messenger, Dana and Denio, and some of the chiefs of the Sanitary Department, arrived here yesterday on a visit of inspection. Inspector Carpenter, of the Police Department, escorted them about town.

The Louisville *Democrat* of Wednesdap says that the Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky, R. T. Jacobs, who was recently ordered through the Confederate lines by the military authorities of that State, is now at Gallipolis, Ohio. The rebel authorities refused to receive the exile, saying that "they do not intend to let President Lincoln make a Botany Bay of the South."

A very moderate business was reported in Produce and Merchandise on Saturday. Flour and Wheat were depressed. Corn, Rye, Oats and Whisky were decidedly dearer. Provisions favored buyers. The Freight market was steady, but not active.

The Incendiaries—First Forewarnings—Gen. Dix's Orders.

We gave yesterday some startling facts, to which this morning we append others, concerning the concerted effort made on Friday night by persons supposed to be rebel sympathisers, to burn the hotels and other buildings of this city. It will be seen that Gen. Dix has promptly taken the matter in hand, and has issued two orders upon the subject, of great stringency, but absolutely necessary. "Order No. 92" mentions the nefarious attempt and its frightful perils—states that the evidences of extensive combination and other facts disclosed yesterday, show it to have been the work of rebel emissaries; and then adds that "all such persons engaged in secret acts of hostility can only be regarded as *spies subject to martial law, and to the penalty of death.* On conviction before a court-martial" says Gen. Dix, "*they will be executed without the delay of a single day.*"

The next order (No. 93) renews the notice formerly given to persons from the insurgent States to *register their names at headquarters within twenty-four hours after their arrival in the city*; and adds that "*those failing to comply will be regarded as spies, and treated accordingly.* By way of further precaution, it is requested that keepers of hotels and boarding-houses send to headquarters the names of all persons from the insurgent States taking lodgings with them, immediately on the arrival of such persons.

We are bound to acknowledge that it was in the interest of public safety that a morning journal, with which we have seldom the good fortune to agree, drew attention a few days ago to the fact that a number of the city hotels were crowded with Southern skulkers, who were too cowardly to fight for secession at the South, but were bold enough to loiter around the bar-rooms of New-York and talk treason, and offend the loyal sentiment of the community.

The warning came not an hour too soon. These ruffians were here on no good errand, and it is doubtless to them that we owe the organized attempt to set this city on fire on Friday night. On the eve of the Presidential election, the Government announced that information had been received at Washington of a conspiracy on the part of rebel refugees in Canada and elsewhere in the North, to do precisely what was attempted in half a dozen or more hotels, and at least at one Theatre in the City of New-York. Writing to the Mayor of Buffalo on the 2d of the current month, Mr. Seward said: "This department has received information from the British Provinces to the effect that there is a conspiracy on foot to set fire to the principal cities in the Northern States on the day of the Presidential election."

At the time that Mr. Seward made this announcement, many persons affected to regard it as having a party object in it. But we begin to learn how necessary were the precautions taken in the larger border towns to prevent a surprise; and of how great consequence it was that in this metropolis we had a thoroughly organized force in this city, not only to protect the voters on election day, but to guard against those very attempts which, on Friday night, might have had so tragic an issue.

The warning we had through the State Department on the 2d instant, we fear, had almost passed out of public recollection, when it was repeated in the more tangible and direct form described in our last issue. Rebels and rebel abettors, it is easy to see, have grown desperate in their last frantic struggle of resistance to lawful Government. Their regular armies are melting away like snow before the sun. Their Confederacy, as Gen. Grant aptly described it, is found to have been from the first but a "shell," which Sherman has probed, and is now crushing up as between the upper and nether millstone. A despairing wail is heard from one extremity of rebeldom to another. The foreign agencies of the Richmond conspiracy are howling through the London *Times*, and other organs, for foreign interference to avenge the capture of the *Florida*. The neutral bordering provinces are the haunts of irregular bands of armed "Confederates," who fight and plunder on their own account on our northern territory, until they fall into the hands of the law, and then turn out to be "belligerents," each with a commission from Davis as his safeguard against the consequences of his crimes.

All these are but parts of the same scheme of desperation. Regular and organized warfare outside of Lee's lines at Richmond, has become an absolute impossibility for the Confederacy, and we must be prepared to hear at intervals, for many months to come, that our larger cities are infested with incendiaries in numbers heretofore altogether unknown to our experience of crime.

We must be prepared to find that our native thieves, burglars, forgers and murderers, who have only the purpose of individual plunder to serve, are prepared to coöperate with the refugee class to the full measure of their vicious ability. The detective force of the city, therefore, should be doubled at once. We cannot afford to run any risk. Every respectable, law-abiding citizen should constitute himself, as far as his time and means will possibly admit, a volunteer watchman. Our hotels, such of them at least as have been known to be the resort of Southern skulkers, so aptly described by the *Daily News*, should be thoroughly *scoured* by judicious officers of the police force and by detectives of well-established character. With only reasonable precaution, we can at once provide an effectual guarantee that this incendiary business shall not spread, and we can take most effectual steps to see that the city is shortly purged of the presence of hundreds and thousands of so-called Southerners.

Divided Allegiance—A Southern Lady's Views of the Rebellion.

We give place in another column to a somewhat doleful communication from a lady on the subject of her political sympathies. Domestic ties compel her to endure in silence the reproaches cast upon her Southern compatriots by those she is bound to honor and obey. Her love for those most closely related to her obliges her to smother her rebellious yearnings. In short, she has to endure the irrepressible agony—that agony which a true woman probably best understands—of being dumb, and opening not her mouth. There is much to commend in the steadfastness and resolution with which our correspondent maintains her reserve. It shows that at heart she is loyal; that she has a sensible appreciation of domestic quiet; and that there is one union, at least, which she will not consent to see broken in twain.

We do not know, either, that our correspondent is far astray in making an estimate of Northern citizens who are false to their Government—similar to that put upon them by the distinguished cosmopolite, Don Rufino M. de Alfarrero y Campeon. For ourselves we should certainly prefer the outspoken Secessionist to the half-hearted or conditional Unionist. And we are willing to believe that at some future time, not far distant, our fair correspondent will learn to distinguish between sectionalism and patriotism. We have no doubt she thoroughly believes now that she is truly patriotic in nursing her Southern sympathies in silence while remaining true to the ties of her immediate home. But she will live to see that such patriotism is not worth the name; that patriotism consists in maintaining the unity, strength and grandeur of the nation, in the future as in the past. In a few years the antipathies and fierce hatreds which sectionalism has bred among us will have died out—just as they died out near a a century ago in Scotland, after the last futile attempts to reëstablish the Stuarts on the throne of the United Kingdom. The chivalrous band of Highlanders, many of them of noble blood, that fought at Culloden, felt what they considered the patriotic impulses stirring within them as strongly as the Stonewall Jacksons of the South felt theirs in rousing their section of country to rebellion. But a few years changed all this completely. And it is a remarkable fact that in the Highland Catholic districts of the neighboring British Provinces which were settled exclusively by descendants of Prince Charles' adherents, the feeling of loyalty to the Queen is stronger than in any others that can be named from the Bay of Chaleur to the Manitoulin Islands. So it will be with the better portion of the Southern people after a few years. They will tell the story of their deeds in the battle-field, just as the loyal old Highlander delights to tell of his father's or his grandfather's exploits in the service of the last of the Stuarts, or to sing with plaintive unction, and in the warmth of no unnatural feeling, how

> *"He slept beneath a bush o' broom,*
> *Whose hame should be a palace."*

We conceive that nothing can well be more erroneous than the conclusion that the social feuds, antipathies, or hatreds—if you will—that have grown out of this civil strife, will long survive the actual suppression of the rebellion. The South will be able to show that, in spite of the questionable cause in which it staked its fortunes, its so-called defenders fought with the energy, spirit, courage and endurance of the high-spirited race of which they come. And we of the North will come, probably, to think of their recitals of the sectional victories they won in this war, with as little jealousy as the Englishman and anti-Jacobite Lowlander experiences in looking at the highly-seasoned print which depicts the triumphant entry of Prince Charles into Edinburgh. When our fair correspondent has looked over the field of history to which we make these bald allusions, she will see what high ground of hope there is that she and all her equally amiable compatriots will get over present heart-burnings and imaginary grievances, and return once more to a cordial acceptance of the truth, that it is much better for us all that this should remain one country, with one flag, one government, one code of laws, and ultimately one system of free and unfettered labor from the Penobscot to the Rio Grande.

> "'Finding their Way Home.'—It is thus that our neighbor, the New-York Times, heads one of its innumerable efforts to promote ill-will between its countrymen and our own. The allusion is to the Captain and such portion of the *Florida's* crew as were on shore at the time of her capture, and took the earliest opportunity of embarking for England. The imputation is, that all 'Confederate cut-throats' and 'piratical adventurers'—these are the gentle names applied to seamen who have, we believe, cut no throats, and who have not imitated the custom of pirates in attacking indiscriminately the vessels of all nations—the imputation is, that all these rovers resort to England as their natural home, and that England is blameworthy therein. In insinuating this point, the Times has the hardihood to cite once more the convenient, but exploded invention of the yacht that acted as a tender to the *Alabama*, which the Times knows has no more truth in it than that other story of the '290' Liverpool merchants subscribing to build that ship.
>
> Now, it must be acknowledged that, saving these United States, no country in the world offers such an asylum as England for men bent upon maritime enterprises, legal and illegal. It is not necessary to point out the reasons. They are patent to all men but those who refuse to see them. As for the inference of our censorious neighbor, if we admit, for argument's sake, the correctness of his statement, it is about as just as it would be for us to imply that this land is the natural 'home' of thieves, murderers, burglars and swindling bankrupts, because this is the refuge to which they betake themselves when in trouble. 'France,' says the Times, 'Italy, Brazil, Holland, Spain and Russia, have no attractions for them whatever. They are bound to get *home* as quick as possible.' Let the Times apply its own argument."
> —*New-York Albion.*

The application of the argument may be briefly made. For notorious British criminals, France, Sweden, Natal (South Africa) and Australia have been, for many years, a much more convenient and available refuge than the United States. Any well-informed journalist is aware of this fact. Broken officers of the British service, (*both branches*, we beg to note,) have generally taken some of the smaller Provincial French towns, or have sought to bury themselves in the heart of Paris. Swindling bankers, like Col. Waugh and Peter Morrison, almost invariably take to the southwestern part of the European continent. Their families, doubtless, not unfrequently find their way to this side of the Atlantic, bringing with them a larger stock of impertinence than either of brains or capital, and making the name of "Englishman" much more offensive than it ought to be in the civilized portions of the world.

So far from the United States being the sole refuge of thieves, burglars, and fraudulent bankers from the British islands, we believe that, considering the enormous magnitude of the general emigration, we get a far smaller number of the class described by our cotemporary than might be said to be our due proportion. The reason for this is patent. The first question asked of a new-comer here, or, indeed, we may say of *old-comers* as well, is: "*What does he do?*" We do not know that this is always a convenient question for irresponsible refugees.

The parallel sought to be established between the pirates now swarming at every British port from New-Providence to Southampton, and the criminal or defaulting population which may find refuge here from Europe, is equally wrong on other grounds. The Government here have no knowledge, as a general rule, of these dubious arrivals. And most certainly the least reputable of our city corporations would hardly think of making heroes of them, as has been done at St. Thomas, at Nassau, at Halifax, at Liverpool and at Southampton, in the case of Braine, Semmes and others of the same ruffian class. It is left for other communities to set us this extraordinary example—an example which we trust our people, under no amount of provocation, will ever be tempted to follow.

The Industrious Poor and Trading Monopolies.

We have negative evidence that sharp and biting want has never yet overtaken any large portion of our industrious poor for a long continuous period, in the fact that coöperative trading societies, such as have been in existence in England and Scotland for over a quarter of a century, have never yet become, as it were, an established institution among us. There are one or two in operation in the manufacturing districts of New-England. But these were put in operation quite as much from the taste which the operatives had acquired for experiments in social science, as from any immediate pressure of need on the part of the associates. The Rochdale Coöperative Union, which was, we believe, the pioneer institution in England was, on the other hand, the offspring mainly of a stern necessity. The workers in the mills—especially those who had young families to support—found that no industrious effort, no frugality in household outlay, and no self-denial in the way of luxuries, could guarantee them against the sharp pinchings of poverty, during even a short season of sickness, unless they could devise some method of preventing the absorption of their earnings by greedy and unscrupulous traders, who, in the best of times, charged exorbitant profits on what they sold, and in the dull seasons succeeded in mortgaging every item of their customer's personal effects for two or three weeks' credit. Many of the very poorest mill-workers of Rochdale were intelligent as well as sober, and their desperate circumstances, during a long crisis in the cotton manufacture, brought them inspiration. They determined (the best of a body of operatives mainly belonging to one mill) to club together. Their joint capital made up a sum of fifteen odd pounds sterling. With this they opened a store, getting credit for the rent of the building. At the beginning there was no profit, and very little satisfaction. But the acting manager, himself a workman, was persevering; the directors, in the main, were men of firm purpose, and all of them were true to each other. Energy, steadiness of effort, courage and honest dealing ultimately gained the day. That fifteen pounds' stock of goods—mainly groceries—has grown steadily and surely, till to-day it approaches close to half a million sterling. It has had, as all great enterprises necessarily have, a varying fortune. But those who have stuck to it—and they form nineteen-twentieths of the class that first instituted the business—have improved their fortunes in a variety of ways. They bear testimony in their latest reports, that the combination to purchase articles of daily and necessary consumption—after paying liberally for the management of their stores—has been, on an average, a saving of fifteen per cent. in household expenditures, besides leaving considerable dividends of accumulated profits. They show what is still more important, that the Coöperative Union tends to create and to foster provident habits, and that among the workmen, who are members of the association, independence and self-reliance have fructified to an extent which it is difficult to estimate or describe.

This system of combination, so far from being *socialistic* in its tendency, is founded on the principle of association, to which our modern civilization owes its greatest industrial triumphs; and the most ultra conservatives in England have found nothing but commendation for an enterprise which owes its origin to an enlightened perception of the recognized laws of sound political and social economy.

Among our peop[illegible] such associated enterprises for the poorer classes of our industrious population will, perhaps, only find their account when the relative proportions between income and outlay have become more nearly assimilated than they now are to the Rochdale scale. But let us not be too sure that such an assimilation may not soon come in some of our larger trading centres. If our workmen are better paid than those of the English manufacturing towns, we have to remember that the profits of the retail dealer, with whom our workmen has to settle his weekly account, are double, and in many cases treble, that of the British huckster. No common sort of per-centage satisfies our corner-store-man, who combines the business of butcher, grocer and green-grocer in one, and makes sure his profit by a conspiracy with the forestaller against the great body of consumers. The day, we say, when coöperative trading societies will become a necessity here as much as in older communities is hastened by illicit and burglarious trading conspiracies. And we invite the intelligent and hard-working mechanics and laborers of New-York to begin to-day to think of it.

A French Exposition of the Italian Convention.

The French Emperor, having become alarmed at the exaggerated inferences drawn from the Convention of September, in the Italian Parliament, and dissatisfied with certain rhetorical expressions in the report of M. Nigna to his Government on said convention, has thought proper to enlighten the world, through his Foreign Minister, as to the real meaning of that instrument.

This exposition has been given in a dispatch from M. Drouyn de L'huys to the Imperial representative at Turin, and opens by deploring the contradictory interpretations which have been assigned to the treaty by the passions of parties on both sides of the Alps; but these parties must no longer remain in the dark, and must be made aware that, if terms of the convention are to be binding on France, they must be understood in a French sense. The Minister of Napoleon objects to the use of all such phrases as "rights of the nation," or "national aspirations." They are ambiguous and delusive, and tend to beget erroneous expectations in the popular mind. The Italian King must abide by the spirit and the letter of the treaty. He must not employ revolutionary agents to stir up insurrectionary movements in the Pontifical territory; he must not reserve the privilege of making his way to Rome, after forbidding himself from going there; nor must he use any other means for the acquisition of "national rights," or the realization of "national aspirations," save the moral forces of civilization and progress.

Well, the Italian monarch is willing to abide loyally by all these conditions, and to understand every provision of the treaty in the French sense. But what if a spontaneous uprising of the Roman people should take place against the Papal Government after the withdrawal of the French troops? Would Napoleon, in that case, remain neutral, or would he follow the example of the French Republican Government of 1848, and transport another army of occupation to Rome?

Now, on this point the dispatch of the French Minister is to the full as ambiguous as the objectionable expressions of the Italian diplomat. Its author neither proclaims manfully that, should such an uprising of the Roman people occur, his master would deem it his duty to at once resume his protectorate of the Pontiff; nor does he venture to declare that France would rigidly observe the doctrine of non-intercourse, and leave Pope and people to settle their differences in their own way.

The pith of the announcement of the Foreign Secretary of Napoleon on the foregoing point just amounts to this—that should a spontaneous revolution, not contemplated by the convention, break out at Rome, the French Emperor would reserve liberty of action for such an eventuality. Pio Nono and the ultramontanes may derive all the co[illegible] they possibly can from that enigmatical pronunciamiento—but we rather think that the national party will also manage to extract some grains of consolation from it. The foregoing declaration relates to an event which, if it occur at all, must occur in the future. What the Emperor will, or will not do, however, in the case assumed, is not of surpassing importance, since it is highly probable that His Majesty will be dead before the anticipated insurrection, and that France, after his demise, will have something else to do beside succoring the Pope. It is not every day that an Alexander succeeds a Philip or an Augustus a Cæsar, and the youthful heir of the Third Napoleon, so far from being in a position to aid the Pontiff, may have neither the ability nor the power to sustain himself. Let but the French army then be once got out of Rome and Italy, and it is not very likely that they will ever again set foot on the soil of the Transalpine Peninsula, even though so excellent a pretext as a Roman insurrection should arise to justify their return.

The British Consular Service—New Departmental Regulations.

It has been a grievance of long standing with British merchants at home and abroad that the Consular service, as heretofore regulated and controlled by the Foreign Office, is far less efficient than it might be made were the Consular agents put into more direct communication with the Board of Trade. The Foreign Minister, by long unquestioned usage, has been in the habit of consulting with the President of the Board of Trade when important questions of commercial interest had to be decided. But the arrangement has been altogether of a loose sort. Commercial men, having a grievance at some foreign port, have scarcely known how to apply for a remedy. At the Foreign Office there was often no one to whom technical points of commercial law were so familiar as to enable the information to be readily given. Then, if the matter was referred to the Board of Trade, there were necessarily further vexatious delays interposed, and even the Board of Trade could not give a final decision without another consultation with the Foreign Office. One office could interpret the case, and report upon it to the satisfaction of the applicant. But the ultimate decision could only be reached through the other office. It was altogether a shuttlecock business, harassing and most unsatisfactory.

The information, too, sent home to the Foreign Office by Consular agents, from the circumlocution and red tape surrounding the system, usually reached the British merchants through unofficial channels, long before it could be had in the Consular blue books. To remedy this, then, as well as numerous other grievances, a select committee was appointed for the purpose of reporting some better plan of harmonizing the duties divided between the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade. That committee has made its report, and although the plan it offers is still more or less complicated, it is an improvement upon the old system. One aim of the Committee has been to give more power to the Board of Trade, and enable it to command more respect than it has hitherto done from the other departments. "For this purpose, they would authorise it to communicate with the diplomatic and consular services without any further supervision of the Foreign Office than is necessary to prevent actual conflict between the two. In other words, the Board of Trade is, on this plan, henceforth to conduct its own business by the aid of the staff whom the Foreign Office appoints, instead of merely asking the Foreign Secretary to do it. That some inconvenience might result from this arrangement is likely enough, when it is considered how apt political and commercial questions are to become entangled with one another; but it is thought that this danger may be met by requiring the correspondence to pass through the Foreign Office, so as to keep the Board of Trade within its legitimate province, and prevent it from encroaching on the domain of foreign politics. The success of such a scheme must evidently depend on the temper in which it is worked, and the committee, with charming simplicity, recommend that the opinion of the Board of Trade should have more weight than it has been the fashion to attribute to it. As a means of fostering the desired respect, it is suggested that the President of the Board of Trade (or the Secretary of Trade, as he might more properly be called, for the Board is a mere fiction) should always be a Cabinet Minister; and further, that the Foreign Office should appoint special officers to conduct its correspondence with the Board of Trade."

One can only wonder that such an antiquated system as this which is about to disappear has survived so long, considering the dominating influence which commerce has acquired in British legislation within the last fifteen years. But such is the slow march of reforms in an old community. Many a sound Briton will even consider the slight concession to common sense involved in this matter little short of being revolutionary. It will take half a lifetime to accustom the permanent officers of the Foreign Department to an arrangement for giving the mercantile public access to a New-York consular report, within six months of the date of its transmission home. The next generation of officials will take the revolution as a matter of course, and the genuine slow-coach of the department will then be a thing of tradition.

The Illinois Election.

Below we publish official returns of the Presidential vote from every county in the State. The majorities only from Clinton and Warren counties have yet been received.

	President 1864.			President, 1864.	
Counties.	Lincoln.	McClellan.	Counties.	Lincoln.	McClellan.
Adams	3,496	4,562	Livingston	1,746	1,100
Alexander	722	881	Logan	1,727	1,371
Bond	1,154	713	Macon	1,827	1,516
Boone	1,727	252	Macoupin	2,274	2,985
Brown	718	1,318	Madison	3,156	3,287
Bureau	3,351	1,793	Marion	1,427	1,678
Calhoun	811	562	Marshall	1,548	1,403
Carroll	1,903	443	Mason	1,155	1,253
Cass	363	1,243	Massac	948	265
Champaign	2,116	1,133	McDonough	2,145	2,171
Christian	1,043	1,606	McHenry	2,951	1,188
Clark	1,061	2,237	McLean	4,001	2,582
Clay	852	1,002	Menard	854	1,075
Clinton*	—	63	Mercer	1,759	1,100
Coles	2,218	1,555	Monroe	560	1,527
Cook	18,667	14,351	Montgomery	1,274	1,960
Crawford	829	1,371	Morgan	2,292	2,354
Cumberland	591	1,134	Moultrie	549	829
DeKalb	2,985	741	Ogle	3,239	1,142
DeWitt	1,271	1,069	Peoria	3,536	3,739
Douglas	993	774	Perry	1,147	718
Dupage	1,816	774	Platt	747	529
Edgar	1,683	1,858	Pike	2,385	2,587
Edwards	636	330	Pope	1,089	339
Effingham	635	1,223	Pulaski	601	534
Fayette	1,054	1,680	Putnam	711	428
Ford	233	258	Randolph	1,526	1,826
Franklin	659	876	Richland	889	987
Fulton	2,991	3,694	Rock Island	2,091	1,542
Gallatin	624	692	Saline	765	818
Greene	978	2,249	Sangamon	3,565	3,915
Grundy	1,461	775	Schuyler	1,106	1,691
Hamilton	382	1,146	Scott	873	910
Hancock	2,665	2,929	Shelby	1,168	2,297
Hardin	314	315	Stark	1,174	613
Henderson	1,210	877	St. Clair	4,208	2,726
Henry	3,553	1,414	Stephenson	2,598	1,928
Iroquois	1,777	843	Tazewell	2,147	2,307
Jackson	783	1,203	Union	709	1,815
Jasper	537	923	Vermillion	2,516	1,639
Jefferson	649	1,487	Wabash	516	679
Jersey	817	1,546	Warren*	595	—
JoDaviess	2,617	1,722	Washington	1,344	1,207
Johnson	1,228	380	Wayne	937	1,147
Kane	4,770	1,482	White	774	1,336
Kankakee	2,113	564	Whiteside	2,905	1,032
Kendall	1,765	470	Will	3,348	2,792
Knox	4,245	1,864	Williamson	859	1,121
Lake	2,408	873	Winnebago	3,969	705
La Salle	5,177	4,515	Woodford	1,270	1,685
Lawrence	735	950			
Lee	2,563	1,173	Total	186,687	165,604

Republican majority, 1860..........11,946
Democratic majority, 1862..........16,666
Union majority, 1864..........31,083
Gain on Republican majority of 1860..........19,147
Gain on Democratic majority of 1862..........47,749

Sherman's Campaign—Climatic Influences.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

As the advance of the Union army, under Maj.-Gen. Sherman, into the heart of the State of Georgia foreshadows a Winter's campaign, it is of the highest importance that the climate of that region of country should be well understood, particularly during the months of December, January and February.

From official records it appears that the mean temperature of Augusta, Ga., for the month of December is forty-eight degrees Fahrenheit; forty-seven degrees for the month of January, and fifty-one degrees for the month of February; the latter being the mean annual temperature of the City of New-York and other most favored portions of the earth. The mean annual fall of rain at Augusta, as given in the medical statistics of the United States Army, is about thirty inches, while fifty inches falls at Savannah and along the Atlantic coast of Georgia.

From further observations it appears the temperature in Pensacola, Florida, in January is the same as Norfolk, Virginia, in April, and as in Eastport, Maine, in June. The temperature of St. Augustine, Florida, in January is about the same as New-York in May and Portland in June. Charleston, South Carolina, has about the same temperature in January as Portland in May, being a difference of four months. Yours respectfully,

J. DISTURNELL.

New-York, Nov. 24, 1864.

THE WAR IN JAPAN.

Victory of the Allied Fleet—Causes and History of the Complication.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KANAGAWA, Japan, Monday, Sept. 12, 1864.

The allied fleet, which I mentioned in my last as having left on an expedition to the Straits of Simonoseki and the inland sea, has met with complete success, and the haughty Prince of CHOSHU, who has so long held a hostile attitude toward all foreigners, is now suing for peace.

In view of these interesting events, I take the liberty of giving your readers a somewhat detailed account of the causes which gave rise to so serious a difficulty.

In order to make the subject clearly understood, it will be necessary for me to briefly review the history of the country for a few hundred years, together with that of foreign intercourse in modern times.

I-YE-AS, the founder of the present dynasty, took the throne at the beginning of the sixteenth century. The country had for many years previous been plunged in civil wars, during which several independent principalities had sprung into existence. First by the conquests of TAI-CO-SA-MA, the Napoleon of Japan, and finally the diplomacy of I-YE-AS, a consolidation of these principalities (composing one-third of the territory of the whole country) was effected, and the Empire of Japan, with its present form of government, was the result. Of the principalities above mentioned, 18 were acknowledged as holding a degree of independence in the new government which entitled their Chief to a voice in those matters which were of vital importance to the welfare of the nation.

Among the most powerful and prominent of these was the Prince of CHOSHU, above mentioned. When the government was established, with I-YE-AS on the throne, one of the most important articles of the confederate law was the perpetual and total seclusion of the whole Empire from the rest of the world.

For 250 years this was unbroken, with the single exception of the little Dutch factory at Desima. But as civilization, with its measured tread, came marching around the globe in opposite directions, we find in the 18th century Japan alone, of all the Oriental nations, closed to the world.

Her time had come, however, and the ancient dynasty of the Taicoons found itself confronted by the fleets of the Western world, calling upon his Majesty to throw off his seclusion and enter the family of nations.

The great Princes were called together, and the demands of the Western Powers laid before them. Here we find CHOSHU, the boldest and most powerful of all, raising his voice in the most determined manner against any concessions whatever, preferring to fight them all rather than yield their ancient right of isolation from the rest of their fellows.

The Government, however, either liberal or fearing more the power of Western nations than the opposition of its princes, yielded to the former, and signed in 1858 the treaties of commerce and friendship under which we now live and carry on so lucrative a trade. Two years had hardly elapsed, however, before the opposition which at first simply protested against what they claimed a violation of their ancient constitution or law, had acquired such a degree of power that it threatened seriously the overthrow of the Government.

The Micado or spiritual Emperor who had exercised no temporal or civil power for several hundred years, but left it all with the Taicoon, was made the centre around which the opposition rallied, protesting against the action of the Government, and beseeching him to exercise his ancient prerogative—and by an edict, command the Taicoon to expel all the foreigners within thirty days and save the country from ruin.

Coming from this source, and backed by so many powerful princes, the Taicoon dare not refuse to notify the foreign representatives of his Holiness' command—giving them to understand at the same time that he delivered it under a pressure which he was not able to withstand. From this moment the true position of the Taicoon and his government became evident to all, viz., that it had assumed a responsibility and a position which it had not the power to maintain. The edict for the expulsion of all foreigners from the soil of Japan having been promulgated, Prince CHOSHU acted immediately upon the principle that the old *régime* was already established, and the first vessel that passed through the straits of Simonoseki, bordering on his territory, was fired upon from his batteries. This outrage was quickly followed by a second and then a third, which prevented any more from attempting their passage. The Government was applied to for redress of these grievances by the representatives of the several treaty Powers whose flags had been outraged. They were given to understand, however, after tedious negotiations, that it was not in its power to give any, as the Prince of CHOSHU no longer acknowledged allegiance to the central Government, but was equally as hostile to it as to themselves. Though a rebel in every sense of his word, the Government seemed slow to move toward the subjugation, fearing if the flame was once lighted it might spread over the whole empire, to result in a general civil war. This last, above all things, it was the business of the foreign Ministers to avoid precipitating as by so doing trade, which they wished most to promote would doubtlessly be ruined for years. From what had been learned of the real position of the Government at the time the edict of expulsion was forced into its hand, the representatives of the foreign Powers rightly concluded that the better plan was to go and redress their own grievances by destroying the offending batteries and chastising the aggressor. This has been done, as noted at the commencement of our letter.

A poor Government is better than none at all, and if weakness was the only fault of that of Japan, it will soon be among the strongest, since England, America, France and Holland have taken the responsibility of making it so, by holding it with one hand while they conquer all her rebellious subjects with the other. The Taicoon can no longer refuse the treaty Powers whatever they may demand, as they have shown themselves so ready to overcome by their united force any opposition that may offer itself to the ultimate opening of the whole country.

Granting that this be actually the position of affairs, we are satisfied that it would not be good policy to demand more at present than the opening of one or two new ports for trade, and the right of our Minister to reside in Yeddo, the capital.

CHOSHU, the leader of the opposition, having been humiliated, the Government, if truly liberal, can offer no reasonable excuse for not coming out firmly if only in favor of foreign intercourse. It will require a long time, however, to break down the prejudices of millions of the non-ruling classes, who have for generations looked upon seclusion as their peculiar institution; and who, in their ignorance and superstition, will be apt to attribute every calamity, national or otherwise, to this abandonment of the ancient law of the land. The masses must be made to feel the benefits arising from trade and contact with civilization, in improving their intellectual and physical condition, and when this is accomplished there will be no need of fleets or armies to enforce our treaties.

D. B. S.

Anglo-Chinese Accounts.

From the North China Daily News, Sept. 17.

We are happy to be able to state that the operations at Simonoseki have resulted in the complete destruction of the forts and batteries, and the submission of CHOSHU. On the 12th inst., His Imperial Majesty's steamship *Tancrede* arrived in Nagasaki harbor, and immediately dressed with French colors at her topmasts, at the same time firing a royal salute, in token of the success of the expedition. On the same afternoon she started for this port, where she arrived on Thursday evening. The following is the substance of our correspondent's letter: The fleet commenced the attack at Simonoseki on the afternoon of the 5th inst., and silenced four forts before dark. Next morning at daylight, the bombardment was recommenced, and in the course of two hours the forts were silenced. The troops then landed to spike the guns, and fought until dark. On the morning of the 7th the troops were again engaged on shore, spiking the guns and blowing up the forts, but in the afternoon CHOSHIU sent officials on board the fleet to arrange for peace, and to beg the Allies to cease firing, promising that he would submit to any conditions the Admirals might impose on him. Orders were immediately given to cease firing, but the English demanded that the Prince of CHOSHU should write a guarantee, binding himself to pay any indemnity, and submit to any conditions that the foreigners might impose. This was done on the morning of the 10th inst., and the *Tancrede* left on the 11th for Nagasaki.

The English loss is said to be about twelve killed and twenty wounded; amongst the latter we are sorry to say is Capt. ALEXANDER of the *Euryalus*, who was wounded in the foot, and it is feared that amputation will prove necessary. The French lost about five killed and wounded, and the Dutch about ten, almost all the casualties occurring on shore, where also Capt. ALEXANDER was wounded. While CHOSHIU was sending on board the fleet to obtain peace, he dispatched fowls and provisions to every ship. Sixty-two guns of large calibre and a great number of light guns were destroyed. Seven large forts and several small batteries were destroyed as well as the barracks and powder magazines. There is now, therefore, not a fort standing or a gun mounted at Simonoseki. All the guns that seemed useful were taken on board the allied fleet. It is impossible to ascertain the loss of the Japanese, as they carried away their dead, but it must have been heavy. It is reported that CHOSHIU confesses that he is sorry for having fired on the ships which passed the Straits, but that he was acting at the request of the Tycoon and Mikado, and that all the guns he had were supplied by the Tycoon. If this be proved, the Tycoon will of course be held responsible for the outrage on foreign flags. The fleet has sustained no injury; the *Perseus* was aground for about twenty hours, but nevertheless made good use of her guns, and had not a single man either killed or wounded on board.

A Southern Lady's View of the Rebellion—A Conflict Between Feeling and Duty.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent Don RUFINO M. DE ALFARRERO Y. CAMPEON, thanks you for the liberality and independence with which you give a fair field in your journal for the expression of opinion, however much it may differ from your own.

I heartily believe, and have before in newspaper correspondence asserted that belief, that the TIMES is conducted with a regard for truth, and a high-toned principle as regards its statements and judgments, which most of its cotemporaries would do well to imitate. Knowing these facts, I am encouraged to ask you for a little space, in which to make a few inquiries, which I hope you will answer.

Perhaps, you will not deem the correction of error, even in a woman, entirely beneath you.

With the major portion of your correspondent's letter, I do most cordially agree.

Though born in the very shadow of the altar of State Rights, Monticello, the home of JEFFERSON, I do not believe there is a more fatal doctrine to the existence of a nation, than that of State Rights, involving as it does, separate State action, and allegiance to the State before the General Government, thus carrying within itself the seeds of dissolution, which sooner or later must bear their bitter fruits.

Should the South succeed in establishing her independence, I ardently trust that her first afterstep will be to form a strong and centralized government, in which the States shall be to the Confederacy what the provinces of France are to the empire. As to "popular sovereignty" between a mob and a monarchy, God send us the monarchy—the constitutional monarchy beneath which England lives, the freest and greatest nation that the earth holds within its borders.

But, pardon me, I would not try your courtesy too far, and I will proceed at once to the questions I humbly desire to ask. In common with all the Northern political writers of the present day, this Spanish gentleman attacks with his sharpest weapons, the Northern man with Southern principles. Of all traitors, this man, say they, is the one whose treason is of the deepest, most damning dye. He is false to the creed he has been taught to revere; false to his own soil; his own people, and so on, *ad infinitum*. Now, if the Northern man, who honestly, or from selfish motives, holds Southern sentiments, and is a disciple of JOHN C. CALHOUN, rather than of CHARLES SUMNER; if this man is a traitor to his section and his birth-right, why is the Southern man who is false to the creed of his fathers, false to the graves of his kindred, false to the ideas that he has been taught to hold sacred from his cradle—why is this man to be glorified as a saint and a martyr under the new dispensation? Yet such saints and martyrs, you of the North would make of every Southern man and woman, if you could

You argue, with all the ability of which reason is capable, that every Northern man should be true to Northern principles. By what process of reason or justice do you then arrive at the conclusion that Southern men should be false to Southern principles? Yet Northern principles are to be forced on Southern men, by bloodshed, by fire, by ruin and desolation. Will you explain this to the humblest of all the humble servants of the new dispensation?—to one who writes from a safer prison than ever Northern Government found for Southern rebel; a prison which forces the eager right hand to be still, and clutch no weapon of vengeance, save in the dreams of agony which haunt the exile's pillow; teaches the burning heart to bear its aching burden of silence, the bleeding lips to bleed in vain for the sake of the life which is dearer than its own—the prison of a Northern husband's home. Yes, you of the North, with your grand array of warfare, your scourge of fire and sword, your policy of ruin and immolation to Southern hearth and Southern altar, have never been able to comprehend (and, perhaps, we ought not to expect that you could be,) that the hearts which tyranny's utmost power cannot subdue—the souls which bow not to cruelty and falsehood—are ever the first to be won by gentleness and forbearance. With all your boasted knowledge of Southern nature, your mighty efforts to conquer it, you have never learned the use of one weapon, the weapon which wherever, whenever and however it is used, is still the weapon of Almighty God—love. Yet this weapon has been able to keep tongues silent that your Government could never have stilled, save in the walls of Lafayette or Warren, walls which speak more eloquently than myriad tongues could do; this weapon has kept quiet hands which would never have paused to think long when the blood of an enemy might be warm on their blade; has rendered hearts useless to the Southern cause, whose every throb of existence, since the war began, has been a prayer of deliverance for the South.

ALBEMARLE.

Character of President Lincoln—Remarks by Hon. A. Wakeman.

The following remarks on the history and character of President LINCOLN, were made by Hon. A. WAKEMAN, at the late festival of the Campaign Club, in honor of the Union victory:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: It is usual on festive occasions, to pass the name of the President with silent respect. I am told, and can well see, that on this occasion, our voices should join heartily in congratulation upon the overwhelming popular majority that has placed the helm of State in his sturdy hands for four years more. Yet, in trying to speak to this name, I may well be embarrassed. If I mistake not, most of the gentlemen around me have spent a large portion of their time, for at least the last three months, in defending and eulogizing ABRAHAM LINCOLN. This joyous festival shows that they have been successful eulogies, and I congratulate them, one and all, upon the success of their labors; but I feel that in an assembly of those who have defended and praised him so well, further defence or praise from me would seem useless indeed. It may not be too late, however, for us, his friends, to form some clear and calm estimate of this remarkable and in some respects peculiar man, with whom the fate of our country is now indissolubly connected. It is the peculiarity of great and remarkable men that their characters cannot be easily decided or agreed upon by the people at large, or often by their friends and associates. Great men are original, unique, abnormal—they do not fall in with the ordinary descriptions of men. They cannot be measured nor described by the rules by which the common herd are ticketed and disposed of. Thus ABRAHAM LINCOLN has proved a difficult subject to those who think to solve every man by their own little theory of life and men. Like most, great, original, genuine men, he won't lie straight upon any theory. Thus it is that the public mind has not been at rest about him, and censure and eulogy have been equally free in painting his character, life and aims. His enemies, or rather opponents—for of personal enemies I could never learn he had one—while they disparage, feel that there is more in him than they thought. His friends have been astonished at the quiet strength of his intellect and the persevering energy of his will. Yet, generally, among his well wishers there has been an apologetic tone, as though there was something to excuse, overlook or palliate. In this they were mistaken. I do not aver too little in saying that many of the President's friends have not yet learned to appreciate the real greatness and strength of ABRAHAM LINCOLN's character. Neither Providence nor the American people would have ever repeatedly committed the regeneration of our country to his hands if he had not been qualified, and, as it were, especially raised up for this mighty work. But I do not measure him by a general conclusion. He stands out now as the great, strong and truest American man. A solid, pure, unadulterated work of God and nature. His character is the result of the geography, history and morals of the pioneer West. He is almost as much the product of the great heart of our continent as are its mighty prairies, rivers and forests. These were his teachers. His friends are often trying to make allowances for his want of education. Their excuses are not needed. Nature and adversity gave him an education and training that none but the most powerful minds could stand; but to such minds, the exercises of schools and colleges would be trifling and childish in comparison. Poverty, suffering and labor were the fee she paid for this schooling, and year after year his stout mind paid them cheerfully. Why, in point of education, that one trading trip on his flatboat to New-Orleans was worth a whole college course. The youth of eighteen, as he passed, day after day, down the mighty Father of Waters, saw its tributaries, and thought of the vast continent it drained, observed and took advantage of its currents and shores, conversed and traded with its people, and fought with midnight robbers, gained an enlargement of soul and intellect, a variety of information, a tact and independence of character that no learned professors could have imparted. He did even the lowest duties he undertook honestly and well, yet his ever-expanding mind called him to higher duties of life. He outgrew and rose up through the commoner occupations of life, much as a college boy rises from class to class, always going one step higher. What a lesson to our youth then is this progress. Born a "poor white," in a floorless log-cabin in Kentucky, without a book or hope of education, he passes on from a woodchopper to a railsplitter, then a pioneer to Indiana and Illinois; then a farmer, next a boatman on the Mississippi, then a storekeeper and a miller; then a captain in the Black Hawk war—the election to which office, as he says, gave him more pleasure than any success of his life. We next find him a surveyor, then an able lawyer, next a politician and Congressman, then a leading statesman and debater of his party; finally, President of the United States by a small plurality vote, and now, in times of great national peril, reelected President by a majority vote more overwhelming than any since the time of WASHINGTON. Thus, rising step by step, more astonishing than all, he is now modest and unaffected as a child, and still able and willing to learn! Gentlemen, such a career as this is not accidental. The cause, under Providence, is in the man himself. CARLYLE is the critic of great men. He tells us they must have large, clear intellects and insight, sincere and earnest souls, and a desire to grapple with the duties of life and get them honestly done. Yet he loves to tell us that the highest and richest natures have their minds and purposes rounded and shaded off by a loving, genial humor. And lastly, the man must be so honest that he must not be self-conscious, nor proud of his own greatness or strength; but his genius must be a secret to himself—never paraded, but rather concealed. Such qualities, employed upon the higher interests of mankind, give us what he calls a great man. It may excite a smile to think that the crabbed old Scotch hero-worshipper—the hater of Democracy and ballot-boxes—has so accurately described our self-made President. But is it not because he has these very qualities in so great a degree that he has, in these perilous times, become the leader of our nation? Sincere and honest to the bottom of his nature, all who know him know him to be, that he is a powerful and clear sighted reasoner and thinker, his letters messages and speeches prove, and such opponents as DOUGLAS, SEYMOUR and CORNING found him so to their cost. Bearing the weight and burden of a falling empire, and laboring night and day to place its future on new and solid foundations, how pleasantly does his humor relieve and refresh the jaded intellect, while it enables him, without wounding, to unmask an enemy or deny a friend. He is not witty but humorous. Wit is cold and cutting—the product of a keen, sharp but narrow intellect. Humor is a higher quality—the overflowing of a loving, generous and noble heart: the necessary complement of a broad and healthy brain. Lastly, and best of all, he is unconscious of greatness. He does not know his real strength, and does not try to show it. He is incapable of doing anything for effect or show. His strength appears when necessity calls for it, not otherwise. Thus to the popular eye he does not seem to be brilliant nor striking in mind, style or deportment. This is the rare quality for an American to possess, rarer still for a self-made American. We do not know how to value a public man who has it. We have been called, not without some reason, I fear, a nation of boasters, braggarts and conscious pretenders. The modest simplicity of our President's character and manners is a singular contrast to the assumptions and self-importance of some who hold office at his hands. One other thing unites all those qualities into a complete man, and makes him ours. He is thoroughly American. He comes from working in our soil—from the bosom of the "plain people"—the great middle class, and he represents the average views of his countrymen. He does not force, nor compel, nor seem to lead, he goes forward as their guide when they as a mass are ready to follow. Those who have read HERBERT SPENCER on our legislation will see that this is the quality that peculiarly fits him to be the head of our nation in its transition to a new era of freedom and power. He is of the people, and knows when and how to trust and educate and represent them. Not too old or too wise to learn, he can go forward with them, but is too firm and self-reliant to go back. Because he is with the people the progress we make with him is safe and sure, there can be no recession. It is not yet time to predict with certainty the position that ABRAHAM LINCOLN will hold in history. The life of no man can be called fortunate till it is closed. But of the results of his administration, two already distinctly appear—a restored and firm nationality, and the final and complete abolition of slavery. The labors of other statesmen and reformers sink into insignificance when we contemplate the results of these two achievements. In view of these results only, it requires no sanguine prophet to see that the future millions of American freemen will cherish in their hearts two names as their greatest men and benefactors—GEORGE WASHINGTON, the father of their country, and ABRAHAM LINCOLN, its preserver.

The War in New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If the rebels are carrying the war into the city, there is one way of ending that, and the sooner it is adopted the better. Let Gen. DIX assess on the property of those warm friends of the South, (of whom Mr. FOOTE, of the Rebel States, boasts,) the losses of loyal men. This course is pursued with effect on, what is at present, the border.

Respectfully yours,
WILLIAM DUFF TELFER.

Information Wanted.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Why was there no attempt to fire the New-York Hotel? INQUIRING MIND.

[Ask the incendiaries.—ED. TIMES.]

ADVENT SERMONS.—The first of a series of advent sermons will be delivered this afternoon, in Grace Church, Conselyea-street, by Rev. Mr. SEYMOUR, of St. John's Church, Brooklyn, W. D. It is expected that the occasion will be one of unusual interest.

The Christian Commission.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Saturday, Nov. 26.

The Christian Commission and Subsistence Committees provided a Thanksgiving dinner for all the soldiers in all the camps. They also sent money to Nashville for turkies for the soldiers there. Mincemeat for six thousand pies, two hundred barrels of apples, ten barrels of canned fruits and other things were sent to all the Hospital wards for providing a dinner for all in them. Collections were taken in all the churches for the Christian Commission. Two churches gave over twenty-one hundred dollars, and the other churches liberally.

The Rebel Gen. Hindman.

CAIRO, Saturday, Nov. 26.

The rebel Gen. HINDMAN, with his wife, Staff and body guard, crossed the Mississippi River at Catfish Point some days ago, en route for Arkansas. He had a heavy box of specie with him.

Loss of the Steamer Wm. L. Ewing.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Nov. 26.

The steamer *Wm. L. Ewing*, bound South with Government stores, munitions of war and troops, sunk, yesterday, forty miles below here. Two lives were lost. The boat was valued at $40,000. A portion of the cargo will probably be saved.

The U. S. Gunboat Conemaugh.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 26.

The U. S. gunboat *Conemaugh* has arrived at the Navy-yard from the West Gulf Squadron.

DRUGGED AND ROBBED OF $235.—ELLEN HANFORD was arraigned on Friday at the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged, on the complaint of JAMES T. ROWE, of West Fifty-eighth-street, with having stolen from him a gold watch and chain valued at $150 and $85 in greenbacks, she having first drugged a bottle of wine of which he partook, and in three minutes after, as he testified, he became insensible and did not recover until several hours after. The wine was drank, it seems, in a saloon in Le Roy-place, kept by one ADOLPH CHAVEY. The latter testified that ELLEN yesterday morning exhibited to him a watch and chain similar to the one lost by ROWE. The accused was committed in default of $1,000 bail. The property has not been recovered.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Hood's Army Concentrating at Columbia, Tenn.

Occupation of Pulaski, Huntsville and Decatur, by the Rebels.

Gen. Thomas' Army Near Columbia, in Hood's Front.

HEAVY SKIRMISHING.

A Great Battle Expected in a Few Days.

Communication by Telegraph to Columbia Interrupted.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Nov. 26.

HOOD's army, numbering probably forty thousand men, have been for several days past concentrating south of Columbia, Tenn.

Our forces in the meantime have evacuated Pulaski, Huntsville and Decatur, which places are now in the hands of the rebels.

Our forces are near and about Columbia, in HOOD's front. They are commanded by Gen. THOMAS.

On the 24th inst. some severe skirmishing occurred, resulting in a loss to the Federals of 44 killed and wounded. The rebel loss is estimated 264. Among the killed was one rebel Colonel.

Large bodies of troops are here massed in HOOD's front, and some heavy fighting may be expected in that direction in a few days.

Communication by telegraph to Columbia has been interrupted since yesterday.

There are rumors in circulation that there was heavy fighting yesterday between the opposing armies, but no official advices of an engagement have yet been received.

REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Nov. 25.

Rumors prevail here which, if verified, would be contraband, that HOOD's army, about thirty thousand strong, one-third cavalry, and ten batteries of artillery, including reinforcements from FORREST and DICK TAYLOR, was marching on Pulaski on Wednesday.

HOOD will either fight at Columbia, or leaving Columbia, march into East Tennessee and join his forces to those of BRECKINRIDGE.

It is possible that a battle was fought at Columbia to-day.

A rebel Colonel was killed in a skirmish yesterday.

A detachment of our cavalry pickets were driven in within three miles of Columbia, when the rebels were repulsed by our infantry.

On Wednesday our forces withdrew from Pulaski, and it is supposed they will be concentrated at Columbia.

There is believed to be no danger to Pulaski for the present.

About thirty of JESSE's gang of guerrillas were at Shelbyville last night robbing the stores and gathering in all the plunder they could.

JESSE with another gang was at Eminence at the same time.

Federal forces were sent out from Frankfort to-day to look after JESSE and his gang.

Gen. BURBRIDGE with his command has arrived at Cumberland Gap.

An accidental fire at the State Penitentiary at Frankfort, last night, destroyed the chair manufactory, blacksmith and cooper shops. Loss $50,000.

Thanksgiving Contributions.

The following are additional contributions for the Thanksgiving Dinner for the soldiers and sailors:

Mrs. Geo. McKenzie	$10	D. P. N.	$5
Thro. T. H. Leverett	10	Emile Montgomery and Frank Montgomery	10
C. H. Coffin	5	Through Aaron Hill	150
E. S. H.	5	A lady	5
Mother and sister of a soldier	5	C. A. Everett	5
B	5	Cash and under $5	44
H. N. Payson	5		

The following telegram was received yesterday, the 24th, from Capt. THEODORE B. BRONSON:

"We arrived at six o'clock last evening, commenced discharging at 7 P. M., worked all night, finished this morning, cars now loading."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Treasurer,

Evening Exchange.

$40,000	Amer. Gold	227	900	Erie Railway	93⅜
10,000	do. s3	227⅛	100	do.	93½
10,000	do.	227⅛	100	do. s3	93⅜
25,000	do.	227⅛	800	do.	93⅜
80,000	do.	227⅜	1000	do. s5	93⅜
20,000	do. s3	227⅛	400	Reading R.	136⅜
10,000	do. s60	223	400	M. S. & N. I.	69¼
30,000	do. s60	222	400	do. b3	69½
100	Chi. & R. I. R.	102⅛	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	41
100	do.	102⅜			

The stock market was dull and weaker after the call Gold sold as high as 228, and at the close of the repor was selling at 226,

Brandreth's Pills.

Often when these Pills are taken into the stomach, their work of mercy commences as soon as they come in contact with the coats of that organ, and apparently by some nervous influence that is transmitted through the whole system, and seems often to arrest the progress of diseased action in remote parts of the body. But they are mostly taken up by the absorbents, and carried into the circulation, through which medium they are conveyed to every organ and to every part of the system—imparting to the blood that principle of life which disease and all poisonous remedies have a tendency to destroy. They also search the glandular system, and break up all those congested poisonous matters on which disease depends, and expel them from the body, so that instead of taking from the blood any essential property, they actually impart to it that very principle on which life depends.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS, NEVER FAILING IN DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY. READ:

BATTERY ANDERSON, Sept. 9, 1864.

DR. BRANDRETH, NEW-YORK: Please find one dollar inclosed, for which send me that worth of your Pills, as I have used and given all I had. These Pills have cured all who took them for the Diarrhœa in a few days. Some had the disease two or three months. The army doctors had failed to cure in all of these cases.

I have found your Pills to be never-failing in Diarrhœa, Bilious Affections, Headache and Costiveness. How is it the Sanitary people do not give out your Pills?

Yours, with great respect,
PAUL P. DUFOUR,
Co. A, 13th Heavy Art'y, Bermuda Hundred, Va.

Principal Office, BRANDRETH BUILDING, New-York. Sold also at No. 4 Union Square, and by all dealers. Observe "B. BRANDRETH," in white letters, on Government stamp.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Burdsall's Arnica Liniment.

An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st., N. Y.

A Card.—THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.—E. A. BROOKS, having, for the greater convenience of himself and customers, removed from his old store in Fulton-st., and concentrated his business at his old and commodious Broadway store, is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons, the most beautiful assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, to be found in this city. His stock of goods comprise every variety of styles for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. The public are invited to call and examine at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.

A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

New-York on Fire.
WHITE, THE HATTER.

Just escaped. Great excitement produced by his New Style of Fall and Holiday Hats and Furs. The leader of Fashion, WHITE, the Hatter, No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

Family Sewing of all Kinds Beautifully done on the Grover & Baker machine by Mrs. S. FRITH, No. 935 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts. Ladies own material cut and made up in the latest styles.

Devne's Catarrh Snuff.—The safe remedy for infant or aged, and all who have Catarrh or "cold in the head." Sold by Druggists.

Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, Latest Styles.—WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

MARRIED.

JOHNSON—WOOD.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 23, by Rev. H. E. Barlow, Mr. JAMES W. JOHNSON and Miss ADALINE WOOD, of Jamaica, L. I.

DIED.

BRUSH.—On Saturday, Nov. 26, JENNIE MARVIN, infant daughter of Oliver H. P. and Elizabeth T. Brush.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her parents, No. 258 West 42d-st., this day, (Sunday,) at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

HACKETT.—On Saturday, Nov. 26, after a lingering illness, WILLIAM HACKETT, in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the Chief and Assistant Engineers, and members of the Fire Department in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st., on Tuesday morning, the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock.

LINN.—ROBERT L. LINN, from heart disease, aged 38 years, 3 months and 21 days.

The friends and acquaintances, and those of his brothers John, Cornelius and William, also his brothers-in-law, Francis Trotter and Edward S. Moloy, are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 180 Varick-st., on Monday, at 2 o'clock.

SUFFERN.—On Friday morning, Nov. 25, in the 72d year of her age, JANET, wife of Thomas Suffern, and daughter of the late William Wilson, of this city.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 11 Washington-square.

SILLIMAN.—At New-Haven, Conn., on Thursday, Nov. 24, BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, in the 86th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Centre Church, New-Haven, on Monday, Nov. 28, at 2 o'clock.

VAN WYCK.—On Saturday, Nov. 26, JOHN R. VAN WYCK, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the house of his mother, in Flatbush, L. I., on Monday, Nov. 28, at 1 o'clock.

CORNELIUS & BAKER'S
ELECTRIC GAS BRACKET

lights with a touch of the hand; safe, simple and ingenious, and not liable to get out of order. Every house should have them, and save the disfigurement of walls and danger of fire from the use of matches.

ON EXHIBITION AND FOR SALE AT OUR STORE.
ALSO, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GLASS AND OTHER CHANDELIERS, HALL LIGHTS, &c.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, ETC.—CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE.—HEGEMAN & CO'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner 17th-st. and 4th-avenue. Sold by druggists.

ECONOMY, NEATNESS AND UTILITY.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE removes paint spots, grease, &c., instantly, and cleans gloves, silks, ribbons, etc., equal to new, and without injury to the color or fabric. Only 25 cents per bottle. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner of 17th-st. and 4th-av. New-York. Sold by druggists.

$3,000.—THE UNDERSIGNED HOTEL KEEPERS offer the above reward for the arrest and conviction of the persons engaged in setting fire to the hotels on the night of the 25th and the morning of the 26th November.

STETSON & CO., Astor House.
SPOTTS & HUNT, St. Nicholas.
S. LELAND & CO., Metropolitan Hotel.
HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO., Fifth-av. Hotel.
A. LACHENMEYER, La Fafarge House.
JAMES L. HARWAY, St. James Hotel.
And others of the New-York Hotel Society.
R. FRENCH, (French's Hotel,) President.

RICHMOND.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

Having bought the Wholesale and Retail BOOT AND SHOE establishment of Mr. Edwin A. Brooks, No. 150 Fulton-st., (where I have been employed for the past eleven years,) I desire to inform my friends and the public in general that I shall continue the business on a strictly ONE-PRICE system.

Believing that the business can be conducted on principles of truth and justice, I have given instructions to all persons in my employ never to misrepresent any article that may be offered for sale.

It is my intention to manufacture and keep on hand a superior quality of goods, at prices from 3 to 15 per cent. less than heretofore, and a still further reduction will be made as soon as the market will admit.

Very respectfully,
C. C. RICHMOND.

N. B.—The Foreman and employes of the former business remain with me.

REFERENCES—(By permission.)
Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, Brooklyn; E. D. Morgan, Ex-Governor of New-York; Geo. W. Platt, No. 30 Maiden-lane; E. H. Chapin, D. D., No. 14 East 33d-st.; Messrs. Randel & Baremore, No. 58 Nassau-st.; A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., Brooklyn, and others.

LADIES' BREASTPINS—NEW STYLES.
Two, three, five, eight, ten to thirty-five dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

NECKLACES FOR MISSES.
Two, Three, Five, Eight, Ten, Fifteen to Thirty Dollars each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SEAL RINGS FOR GENTLEMEN,
Fine gold, new styles. Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty-five to One Hundred and Fifty Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE "TIMES" REVIEW OF McCLELLAN
BY WILLIAM SWINTON.

A few copies of this valuable document, which has attracted so much attention, are for sale at the TIMES Office. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of 25 cents.

POLITICAL.

UNION NOMINATION.
SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
For Alderman.
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY.
JOSEPH L. TAYLOR, Chairman.
CHARLES WRIGHT KIRBY, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Removed from Rivington-st. to Church edifice in Sixth-st., south side, near 2d-av. Services in the MORNING at 10½, in the Lecture Room. AFTERNOON, at 3 P. M., in the body of the Church. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

REV. DR. WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. on *The Resurrection of Christ*, and at 7½ P. M., on *The Divine Authority of the Bible*.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH—SIXteenth-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Services on SUNDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching THIS EVENING, by Rev. JOHN S. DAVENPORT.

THE SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF PROGRESS meet EVERY SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at Dodworth Hall, No 806 Broadway. Mr. A. J. Davis will speak to-day at the usual hours. Seats free, and strangers invited.

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF THE REV. HENRY ANTHON, D. D., West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. THOMAS A. JAGGAR, Rector.—Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCHES.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. E D MURPHY, corner Catharine and Madison sts., on SABBATH, 27th inst., at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. At 2½ P. M. the Sabbath School will hold its annual Missionary Meeting; interesting exercises expected. Also, preaching by the Pastor, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M.; and preaching by Rev. E. L. BURNETT, at 3 P. M., corner Dover and Water sts. All seats free.

MR. STEPHEN PAXSON, THE WELL known Missionary of the American Sunday School Union, will speak in the Westminster Presbyterian Church on 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Mr. PAXSON has organized over twelve hundred Sabbath schools in the State of Illinois, with many of which are connected interesting incidents which he will relate.

FIRST SPIRITUALIST FREE CHURCH OF NEW-YORK—Ebbitt Hall, West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. Rev. F. L. H. WILLIS will preach every SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7 o'clock. Subject, SUNDAY, Nov. 27—*Behold! I bring you glad tidings of great joy. The Spiritualism of St. Paul.* Seats free.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 4th st., near 6th-av. Rev. H. B RIDGAWAY, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. At 2½ o'clock, the Pastor will preach the funeral sermon of Lieut Robert Armstrong. Evening service by Rev. M. D. C. CRAWFORD.

ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Amity-st., near Macdougal.—Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. The sexton will be at the church every Wednesday and Friday, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of renting pews or seats.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. The evening's subject will be the second sermon on *Christiana and Her Children*. Parents and youth especially invited.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. W. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. A. FRANCKE MASON, of the Sixth-st. Baptist Church, will preach in the evening, at 7 o'clock. Prayer meeting at 6 P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC HALL, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder W. S. CAMPBELL, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Divine Remembrance Our Ground of Hope*. At 3 P. M., Subject—*The Harmony of the Law of Life, with Divine Justice*. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avenues.—Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D.D., Pastor.—Pastor will preach on SABBATH EVENING next, 27th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The evening Lecture will be the fourth of the course on *Esther, the Hebrew Orphan, Queen of Persia*.

RIGHT REV. C. P. McILVAINE, D.D., LL. D., D. C. L., Bishop of Ohio, will make an address SUNDAY, in the Church of the Mediator, Lexington-av., corner of East 30th-st., on the occasion of the Holy Communion. Divine service will commence at 10½ o'clock A. M.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—22D-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs.—STEPHEN PAXSON, the well known missionary of the American Sunday School Union, will deliver an address in the above church at 10½ A. M. on SUNDAY MORNING. Preaching by the Pastor at 7½ P. M.

FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 28th-st., near Broadway.—Rev MOSES CUMMINGS will preach in the above place on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Children's meeting at 2 P. M. Several interesting speakers are expected to address the meeting. The public are invited.

REV. A. FRANCKE MASON WILL preach in 6th-st. Baptist Church, 6th-st., between Avenues B and C, on SUNDAY MORNING. Services commence at 10½ o'clock. In the EVENING, the second of the Course of Lectures to Workingmen will be given by Rev. W. H. BOOLE. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—REV. HENRY BLANCHARD will preach on this subject in the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

THE YOUTHS' MISSIONARY SOCIETY of the Madison-av. Baptist Church will hold its 28th anniversary at the church, corner of 31st-st. and Madison-av., on next SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected by Rev. THOS. ARMITAGE, D.D., and Rev. HOWARD OSGOOD.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Corner 4th-av. and 22d-st. Preaching in the MORNING by Rev. Dr. McCLINTOCK, and in the EVENING by Rev. ALBERT S. HUNT, of the First-place Church, Brooklyn.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, services at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M., the afternoon being for deaf mutes. To-morrow, Confirmation will be administered at the early service

BISHOP SNOW, OF MOUNT ZION, WILL preach in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Subject—*The True Church Rejoicing in the Judgment of God*. Seats free.

REV. WILLIAM MOWBRAY, RECTOR of Grace Church, Harlem, will preach in St. Stephens' Church, corner of Broome and Christie sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE, will preach in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner Lexington-av. and 37th-st. on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock and at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject in the evening—*Elements of permanence in our Republic*.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. S. C. KEELER, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers are invited to attend the daily Union prayer-meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES.—THE Church of the Holy Apostles (9th-av., near 28th-st.) will be open EVERY SUNDAY for a third service, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject of sermon for Advent Sunday, Nov. 27—*The Day of Judgement*.

THE RIGHT REV C. P. McILVAINE, returning from his visit to Europe, will, as President of the American Tract Society, address its friends, in the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av. and 10th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, the 27th. Other addresses may be expected.

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES.—A Thanksgiving address, on "*The Moral Aspects of the Great Conflict*," will be delivered by Rev. C. C. GOSS, Pastor of the Christian Alliance, SUNDAY EVENING, Grand-st., one block east of Broadway.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 156 Worth-st.—The religious services of this institution will be held in their new Chapel, on SUNDAY, at 3 and 7 P. M. Singing by a choir of two hundred children.

PROF. MATTESON WILL PREACH, AS usual, in his church in 41st-st., near 6th-av. on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*The Future of Our Country, as Foreshadowed by History and Revelation.*

REVIVAL SERVICES WILL BE CONDUCTED as usual in Wesley Chapel, Cottage-place, between Bleecker and Houston sts., on SUNDAY, at 3 and 7 P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M. Rev. T. WALSH, Pastor.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE Hall, corner 8th-av. and 33d-st. Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister.—Regular services A. M. and P. M. Subject for evening: *Christ Teaching by Parables*. Services at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. J. C. DUTCHER WILL PREACH SUNDAY, 27th instant, in the Dutch Reformed Church, Market-st., corner of Henry. Services commencing at 10½ in the MORNING, and 7½ in the EVENING.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (EPISCOPAL,) Lexington-av., corner East 35th-st.—Sunday services at 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M. Rev. CORNELIUS R. DUFFIE, Rector, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, and Rev. FRANCIS L. HAWKS, D. D., in the EVENING. The sexton will furnish seats to strangers.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE "NEW-YORK BIBLE AND COMMON PRAYER-BOOK SOCIETY" will be celebrated SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, at St. John's Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av. The sermon will be preached by Rev. J. S. PURDY, D. D. Services to commence at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY—5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—Divine Service at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., will preach in the morning, and Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG in the afternoon.

ALL SAINTS PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church, corner Henry and Scammel sts.—SUNDAY, Nov. 27, the Rector, Rev. S. J. CORNEILLE, will preach at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Strangers cheerfully provided with seats.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MENS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. T. E. VERMILYE, D. D., will preach before this association in the Reformed Dutch Church, Fifth-av., cor. of 29th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Young men are invited.

REV. WILLIAM IRVIN, OF RONDOUT, will preach in the Presbyterian Church, on University-place, (late Dr. Potts',) on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, in the MORNING and at 3½ in the AFTERNOON.

DEATH AND THE RESURRECTION.—The Rev. CHAUNCY GILES will deliver a discourse upon the above subject on SUNDAY EVENING, in the church of the New Jerusalem on 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—PREACHing in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., by the Pastor, Rev. R. J. W. BUCKLAND, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sermon to young men in the evening.

MEMORIAL CHURCH — HAMMOND ST., one block from West 11th-st. and 7th-av.—Rev. Dr. DYER will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—LEXINGton-av. and East 30th-st.—Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., will preach in the evening.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL — WEST 17TH-ST., near 6th-av. Services LORD'S DAY, Nov. 28, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching morning and evening by Elder J. B. MARSHALL.

REV. THOS. ARMITAGE, D. D., WILL preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Subject—"*Recognition of Friends in Heaven.*"

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st. Rev. WM. R. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7 P. M. Preaching at 3 P. M. Seats free.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, Nov. 27, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 26, 1864.

$26,000	U. S. 6s, '67....	130	600	Erie Railway.....	93½
19,500	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	112	1300	do............	93¾
10,000	do............	112⅛	100	do.........s10	93½
40,500	U.S.6s,5-20s..C.	106	300	do.........s30	93
20,000	do............	105⅞	800	do............	93½
10,000	do............	105¾	12	Erie R. Pref......	100
26,000	do...new iss.	105¾	400	Hudson R. R......	119
1,000	do...new iss.	105⅝	100	do.........s30	118½
3,500	U. S. 10-40s...C.	98½	20	N. H. & Hart. R..	220
500	Treas. N.7 3-10s, Apr. & Oct..	120	200	Reading R........	135
			300	do.........s10	135
15,000	do............	119	900	do............	135½
20,000	do............	118½	200	do.........b30	135¾
50,000	U.S.6s, 1yr. Cer.	97¾	100	Mich. Cen. R......	126
25,000	do............	98	200	M. S. & N. I......	68½
10,000	O. & M. Cer.....	35¾	1200	do............	68¼
10,000	do.........s30	35½	200	do.........s15	68½
20,000	do............	35½	600	do.........s30	68¼
40,000	do.........s30	35¼	100	Chi. & Alt.........	89
2,000	Harlem 1st M...	107	100	Ill. Cen. R........	123¾
5,000	C. & N.W. 1st M.	95¼	100	do.........s10	123½
5,000	do............	95	100	do.........s30	123
10,000	Am. Gold...s15	218½	200	Cle. & Pitts........	105¾
40	St. Nicholas Bk...	100	100	do............	105½
100	Cen. National Bk.	100	100	Chi. & N. W.......	40½
200	Cum Coal Pref....	43¾	100	do............	40⅝
100	do............	43½	800	do............	40¼
200	do............	44	500	do.........s30	40⅞
100	do............	43¾	200	Chi. & N.W. Pref..	79½
500	Amer. Coal Co....	78	1000	do.........s30	79
50	Mariposa M. Co...	33½	50	do.........b30	79¾
100	do.........s10	33	100	do.........b10	79¾
100	Wyoming V.C.Co.	57	500	do............	79¼
10	Pac. M. S. Co......	317	25	Clev. & Tol........	109
200	N. Y. Cen. R.....	119	100	do............	109
100	do.........b5	119	100	M. & P. du C. R...	47
200	do.........s10	119	25	P., Ft. W. & C....	101½
300	do............	119¾	100	do............	100½
100	do.........s30	118	100	do............	101
100	Chi. & R. I. R....	100¾	200	do............	100½
600	do............	100½	500	do............	100¾
200	do.........b30	101	100	do.........s30	100½
1000	do.........s30	100	100	New-Jersey Cen..	175
10	Chi., Bur. & Q....	116	200	Alt. & T. H. Pref..	71

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$26,500	Trs. N., 7 3-10s..	118½	200	Cleve. & Pitts.....	105¾
20,000	O. & M. Cer.....	35¾	400	do............	106
500	Erie R............	93¾	400	do............	105¾
300	do.........s3	93⅝	200	do.........s30	105¾
200	do.........c	93⅝	100	Chi. & R. I. R..s3	101¾
100	do............	93⅝	50	do............	101½
200	Hud. Riv. R....s3	119½	100	do.........b3	101¾
200	do.........c	119¼	300	do............	101½
200	do............	119½	200	Chi. & N. W. Pr.b3	79⅝
300	Reading R......b10	135½	300	do............	79⅝
200	do.........b14	135¾	100	do............	79⅝
300	M. S. & N. I.....b3	69	200	do.........c	79⅝
1250	do............	69	100	do.........s3	79½
200	do.........b3	69½	500	do.........b4	79⅝
200	Ill. Cen. R.......c	124½	100	do............	79⅝
100	do.........s3	124¼	300	Chic. & N. W......	41
100	do............	124⅝	500	do............	40¾
100	do.........b10	124¾	200	do.........s3	40¾
100	P., Ft. W. & C.....	101	200	Cum. Coal........	43½
200	do.........s3	101	100	Mar. Min. Co......	33
300	do.........s3	101			

SATURDAY, Nov. 26—P. M.

The Public Funds of the United States were again advanced at this day's market. The Six per Cents of 1881 and the 5-20 years' Six per Cents were in very large demand at rapidly rising prices. The Stock Exchange sales in the morning were at 112@112⅛ and 105⅞@106 per cent. respectively, while the subsequent transactions on Wall-street, before 3 o'clock, reached 112¾@113 and 106⅞@107 per cent. respectively. The disposition to buy both classes of stock on speculation was more general than we have known it to be for four or five months past. The 10-40 years' Five per cents. sold up to 98½ per cent. Treasury Certificates were done at 98 per cent.

The Railway speculation at the Stock Board was a fraction higher, with rather a better tone than on Friday afternoon. The Gold Room advanced on the export demand for this day's steamers, which amounted to $1,489,000, chiefly by the *City of London* for Liverpool. The military rumors about HOOD's movements in Tennessee were also used to strengthen the market, and before 3 o'clock the speculators for the rise had, to all appearances, the complete control of the Room, advancing the bidding to 225 ₩ cent. as against 219 ₩ cent. at the same hour on Friday afternoon.

There was no second meeting of the Brokers to-day under the standing Saturday's rule. The quotations at the close of dealings stood as follows:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881....	111⅞	112¾	Pittsburgh'.......	105⅜	106
U. S. 5-20's.......	105⅞	106⅞	Northwest........	40¾	40⅝
T. Certificates..	98	98	N. West Pref.....	79	79¾
N. Y. Central...	119⅜	119¾	Rock Island......	101¼	101½
Erie	92⅞	93⅝	Fort Wayne......	100⅞	101
Hudson.........	118	119½	Cum'land Coal..	44	43½
Reading.........	135	135½	Quicksilver......	84	84¾
Mich. Southern..	68	69½	Mariposa.........	33	33½
Illinois Cen....	123¾	124¼	Ohio & M. Certfs	35½	35¾

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y Cen. 6s	108	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	165
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Real Es	104	Gal. & Chi. Extended	112
N. Y. C. Subscript	104	Clev & Tol. S. F.	106
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	117½	Pitts, Ft. W. & C. 3ds	92
Erie 4ths, '80	110	Clev. & Pitts, 4ths	80
Erie 5ths, '88	111	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	50
Buff. N. Y. & E.	107	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	95
Hud. R. 1sts	106	At. & G. W.	98
Alton & T. H. 1sts	100		

The Bank Stocks were rather dull. The following bids were made:

Phenix	100	Hanover	103
Commerce	108	Metropolitan	120
American Exc'nge	118	Continental	98
Bank of the Republic	100	Importers' & Traders	104
Bank of N. America	105	Park	139

In a legal case made in the Supreme Court of this State, Brooklyn Circuit, a verdict of $2,500 was rendered for the return of a marginal deposit made with Messrs. JAUDON BROTHERS, of this city, Stock Brokers, for the want of sufficient notice to the plaintiff in closing out his Stocks. The defendants alleged that this margin had been lost in market depreciation, and a further deposit claimed, to which no response was made by plaintiff: but this was held by the court and jury not sufficient notice of the sale of the Stocks. Our Stock Exchange Brokers are learning to be more particular on this subject, as several cases have recently gone against them in the courts, but they will have to study the character of their customers more closely before they will be able to rid themselves of litigation.

The week's imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of only $270,344, against $1,422,441 same week last year.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York was as follows: Total receipts, $2,493,965 44, including for Customs, $138,000; on account of Loan, $1,372,000; total payments, $2,477,616 56; total balance, $30,446,678 70.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at all the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

RAGS AND PAPER STOCK FOR SALE.—100 bales of No. 1 White Rags.
200 bales of No. 2 White Rags.
100 bales of Colored Rags.
15 tons of Country Mixed Rags.
25 bales of New-Orleans Rags.
10 tons of Soft Woolen Rags.
10 tons of Woolen Carpet.
6 tons of Cloth.
For sale in lots to suit purchasers, at
KEENEN'S RAG WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 110 and 112 Norfolk-st., New-York City.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS. Priced catalogues sent gratis by JAMES W. QUEEN & CO., No. 924 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

STEREOPTICONS AND MAGIC LANTERNS.—Priced catalogues sent gratis, by JAMES W. QUEEN & CO., No. 924 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

DENTISTRY.

CHEMICALLY PURIFIED CHLOROFORM.—It is infinitely superior to any other anaesthetic, for extracting teeth positively without pain. I have administered it numberless times within the past eight years, with perfect success. Guaranteed perfectly harmless. Sets of teeth handsomely inserted from $10 upward. Teeth plugged and warranted for life. Dr. WAIT, No. 98 4th-av., opposite 11th-st.

N. B. GRIFFIN BROS., DENTISTS—Having disposed of their Brooklyn establishment, may be consulted only at No. 258 Grand-st., New-York, where they continue to insert full sets of teeth on gold or platina, $25. Silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will make large additions on
MONDAY, NOV. 28,
to their
POPULAR STOCKS OF MERINOS,
PLAIN and PLAID, FRENCH and IRISH POPLINS,
DELAINES,
EMPRESS-CLOTHS,
ALPACCAS, &c., &c.
ALSO,
LADIES', MISSES', AND GENTS'
FURNISHING GOODS,
IN EVERY VARIETY.
FRENCH AND DOMESTIC BALMORAL SKIRTS
AND SKIRTINGS.
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN HOSIERY,
BLANKETS,
ENGLISH PATENT AND SHAKER FLANNELS,
OPERA, PLAIN, PLAID AND STRIPED
FRENCH SHIRTING FLANNELS.
AMERICAN, FRENCH AND ENGLISH CALICOES.
TARLATAN AND SWISS EMBROIDERED
BALL AND PARTY DRESSES,
together with an extensive assortment of
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
SHEETINGS,
DAMASKS,
TOWELINGS,
AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS IN GENERAL,
which we are selling at OLD PRICES, notwithstanding the recent LARGE ADVANCE IN GOLD.
COR. CANAL AND MERCER STREETS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, NOV. 28,
A SPLENDID LINE OF
PLAIN COLORED TAFFETAS,
FAILLES, SATINS,
AND MOIRE ANTIQUES,
BLACK SILKS,
IN ALL THE CELEBRATED MAKES OF
FAILLE, CRYSTAL,
ARMURE, GROSS L'AMERIQUE,
D'ECOSSE, TAFFETAS, &c., &c.,
SUITABLE FOR
DRESSES, CLOAKS, BASQUES, &c.
A SPECIAL INVOICE OF
RICH WHITE SATINS,
MANUFACTURED
EXPRESSLY FOR BRIDAL ROBES,
ALSO,
RICH POINT LACE SHAWLS,
CAPES, HANDKERCHIEFS,
BARBES, &c.
ELEGANT PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
IN COLLARS, SETS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
GREATLY BELOW GOLD PRICES.
CORNER CANAL AND MERCER STS.

CLOAKS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
HAVE NOW READY
A SUPERIOR STOCK OF
CLOAKS,
IN CLOTH, SILK AND VELVET,
AND ALSO
EVENING AND OPERA CLOAKS,
which will be disposed of at prices to suit the times.
Two separate tables set apart with
VERY CHEAP CLOAKS,
marked in plain figures.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-STREET.

STILL GREATER REDUCTION IN PRICE

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. GRAND STREET.)
FRENCH MERINOS, POPLINS, WOOL PLAIDS, DE LAINES, REPS, &c., &c.
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 48 CATHARINE STREET.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.)
UNDERGARMENTS, ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
BREAKFAST ROBES, CAPS, &c., &c., in great variety

CLOAKINGS,

CLOTHS, VELVETS, &c.,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.)
large assortment at retail,
AT REDUCED PRICES!!
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

STILL GREATER REDUCTION IN PRICES

AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY (corner Grand-st.,)
HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDERGARMENTS, &c., &c.
A large assortment at retail.
Also at stores No. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS,

STAIR CARPETINGS, RUGS, MATS,
Rods, &c., &c.,—a large assortment. Also,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
Lace Curtains, Draperies, Tassels, Window SHADES and Fixtures, in great variety,
AT REDUCED PRICES!!!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

STILL GREATER REDUCTION IN PRICES

AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, (cor. Grand-st.,)
RICH, PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
including several lots of choice Paris silks, for evening wear,
AT RETAIL.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES

AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, (cor. Grand-st.,)
manufactured expressly for the city retail trade.
ALSO,
a large quantity of French and English manufactured cloaks, imported as samples, will be sold at retail at VERY LOW PRICES.
And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

AMERICAN

SPOOL COTTON.
PORTSMOUTH SPOOL COTTON,
the only six-cord cotton manufactured in America.
Warranted equal in every respect to any foreign make.
For sale by FRIEND PITTS,
No. 769 Broadway, corner 9th-st.,
New-York.

NOTICE, NOTIZ, AVIS, NOTICIA.

NO. 858. INDIA GOODS. NO. 858.
Foreign merchandise in the greatest variety, very appropriate for the approaching
HOLIDAYS,
for Americans, Europeans and Cubans, at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
This stock comprises curiosities, novelties, and useful and fashionable articles, calculated to please sensible people, antiquarians, virtuoso and others, who are welcome to inspect for themselves this most peculiar assortment of goods that is to be found.
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, EIGHT FIFTY EIGHT (858) BROADWAY.
Just opened, unique French fans at every price: Chinese ditto; Bird fans; Shakers' fancy work and American Indian articles. INDIA GOODS sold on commission, or purchased for cash.
Catalogue can be procured at the store or per mail.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!

AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

CHEAP DRY GOODS FOR CASH—AT THE following prices: Dark Prints, fast colors, 31 cts.; Good Shirting Muslin, 37 cts. 40c.; Extra Heavy, 45 cts.; Heavy White Flannel, all wool, 50 cts.; yard wide, 62 cts. All kinds of cotton goods in less than wholesale prices. Great bargains in Black Alpacas.
FOSTER BROTHERS,
No. 272 Bleecker-st., corner Commerce.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'

French and English boarding and day school. No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st.

NEW-YORK HYGIO THERAPEUTIC GYMNASIUM, combining:—1. Swedish movement cure—processes for invalids. 2. Light gymnastics for symetrical development. 3. Vocal gymnastics applied to elocution and vocal music, at Metropolitan Hall, Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., opposite 8th-st. Classes of ladies and gentlemen, in physical culture, meet every Tuesday and Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, commencing Dec. 9. An afternoon class, for ladies and children, at 4 o'clock, every Tuesday and Friday afternoon, commencing Dec. 9. D. V. MARTIN, M. D.
REFERENCES—R. T. Trall, M. D., Fowler & Wells.

WEEHAWKEN HEIGHTS POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, NEW-JERSEY—C. VILLAVERDE Principal.—The best school to learn modern languages. Boarders and day scholars are received at any time. For particulars apply to P. C. CASANOVA or P. GONZALES, No. 52 Exchange-place, or to J. A. YZNAGA VALLE, No. 60 Beaver-st.

ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE—No. 59 West 14th-st. Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB. Health and amusement for all ages and both sexes. Ladies' classes, 10½ A. M. Misses and Masters, 3½ P. M. Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. $200 per annum. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO RECEIVE into her private family two little girls, of from 8 to 12 years of age, for board and instruction; unexceptionable reference given; terms moderate. Address Miss E. M., Station G.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—(Classical, Commercial and French,) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars.
JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boy's, No. 65 West 34th-st., one door west of Broadway. Residence No. 17 West 27th-st.

A PARISIAN YOUNG LADY DESIRES a few more pupils in her own language. Address Miss C. M., Station G, Broadway.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 38th st., will reopen Sept 21.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as governess in a private family, or as teacher in a female seminary; situation as governess preferred. She is well qualified to give instruction in the English branches, and to teach the elements of the French and German languages. Address Box No. 323 Troy, N. Y.

A PARISIAN LADY, A GRADUATE, wishes to obtain a few select pupils for the French grammar and conversation. Lessons at the pupil's or her own residence; best references. Apply or address GRADUATE, No. 222 East 52d-st.

A YOUNG LADY SEEKS SOME FURTHER appointments in English branches, drawing, painting, French, singing, literary assistance, or contribution. Prominent references. Terms low. Box No. 20 Godfrey's P. O., No. 833 Broadway.

WANTED—A FRENCH LADY AS GOVERNESS in a young ladies' seminary. One who speaks German also preferred. Apply at No. 111 South Oxford-st., between Fulton and Atlantic avs., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, FIRST-class musician, and teacher in French and German, desires a situation in a family or school. Apply to T. R. W., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF experience will give private instruction in the classics, mathematics and English branches. Highest references. Address M. A., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

TEACHER WANTED.—AN ASSISTANT IN classics. Apply, between 11 and 12 A. M., at No. 212 5th av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

SOUTHWEST OF UNION-SQUARE.—Wanted, for the Winter, by a gentleman and wife, two clean, fresh rooms, (one small and one large,) unfurnished or furnished, with board or without; if without board, must be near a restaurant. Address H. L., Box No. 1,684 Post-office, New-York City.

WANTED—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, WITH full board for an elderly gentleman and his wife, situation must be in the neighborhood of 5th-av., between 14th and 40th sts. Address, with full particulars, B., Box No. 160 Post-office.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED LARGE front room, second floor, with use of a parlor, for one or two gentlemen; private family; with daily breakfast; dinner on Sundays; for two $25 per week. Address A, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN OBtain rooms, with or without board. The apartments are handsomely furnished, with every convenience, and within a few minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. For further particulars, apply at No. 290 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG GERMAN wishes board (without lodging) in a respectable American family in or near Bleecker-st. Address A. B., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1864.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half (3½) Per Cent., has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this company, payable (less the Government tax) at this office, on and after the 1st of December next, to the holders of said stock, as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 26th inst., at which time the transfer books for the preferred stock will be closed, to be reopened on the 1st of December.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SMITH & PARMELEE GOLD CO.,
No. 24 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of One Per Cent. free of Government tax, out of the net earning of the Company, payable on the 10th December. The transfer books will close on the 1st December. W. H. PENDLETON, Treasurer.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW MUSIC—"MARYLAND'S FREE."

Song and chorus. Poetry by Rev. GEORGE LANSING TAYLOR, author of "No Slave Beneath that Starry Flag." Music by M. FORTUNE. Price 30 cents; mailed free. This is one of the best songs that has been published for a long time. Pianist in attendance to try new music. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway.

BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

HANDSOMELY-BOUND BIBLES AND PRAYER-BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., &c.
Every size and style of binding.
ALSO ENGLISH MANUFACTURED
LEATHER GOODS, AS WRITING DESKS, POCKET BOOKS, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, &c.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
626 BROADWAY, New-York
☞ Direct Importations from our London House.
large stock constantly on hand.

JUST PUBLISHED.

UNIFORM FOR OFFICERS OF UNITED STATES NAVY, as prescribed in the present regulations of the U. S. Navy Department. Fully illustrated. Price $2. Will be sent by mail, prepaid, to any address in the United States, on receipt of $2 24, by
TOMES, MELVAIN & CO.,
Dealers in Arms, Military Goods, &c., &c., No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York.

DIARIES FOR 1865.

All kinds, from 25 cents to $3 each, for sale by the Publishers. FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-Lane.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—THE PERSON WHO ABSTRACTED SOME papers and about fifty dollars from a gentleman's pocket, while at Elkton, Maryland, this morning, is welcome to the money, and will be liberally rewarded by returning the papers to FRANK GREEN, Esq., at the Libby House, New-York city.

LOST—BETWEEN FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL AND Stewart's, a pair of gold-bowed lady's SPECTACLES, in a morocco case. The finder shall be liberally rewarded by leaving them at No. 212 5th-av.

LOST.—BANK BOOK NO. 10,999 WITH THE Broadway Savings Institute. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Bank, No. 4 Park-place.

AUCTION SALES.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANA AND WESTERN R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1864.

This Company will hold their 72d regular monthly auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the Company, No. 35 William st., at which time they will offer, by John H. Draper & Co., auctioneers,
TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH-MINED SCRANTON COAL,
embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of December next.
The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.
The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known at time and place of sale. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, NOV. 26, AT 11 o'clock, within the store.
HAVANA ORANGES.
100 barrels Havana oranges.
TUESDAY, Nov. 29, within the store.
Cotton—2 cases.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7, at 12 o'clock, at Francis E. Pinto's warehouse, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, by order of Robert Murray, Esq., United States Marshal.
CARGO OF THE PRIZE STEAMER ANNIE, consisting of
Cotton—519 bales cotton.
Tobacco—98 drums, 70 kegs, 89 boxes manufactured tobacco.
Spirits Turpentine—13 bbls. spirits turpentine.
Catalogues and samples of the cotton will be ready at No. 115 Pearl-st., three days previous to the sale.
Also, the prize steamer ANNIE, her tackle, apparel, furniture and chronometer, as she now lies at the Atlantic Dock Basin, Brooklyn.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

BUILDING LOTS ON FIRST-AVENUE. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 29th, at twelve o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
1ST-AV.—The six valuable lots situated on the westerly side of 1st av., between 2d and 3d sts. The lots are 21 feet 2 inches front and rear by 100 feet 3 inches deep. All the material on the lots, with the exception of the brick and stone, is reserved by the seller.
Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 5½ Pine-street.

FOR SALE.

BAGGS' HOTEL FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale the well-known establishment, BAGGS' HOTEL, in the city of Utica, N. Y. This hotel occupies the entire front on Genesee-st., from the Depot of the New-York Central Railroad to Main-st., 165 feet, and 250 feet on Main-st., substantially constructed of brick, four-stories in height, and communicating by side entrance with the said depot. The hotel has been established for upwards of fifty years, and has been conducted by the subscriber for nearly thirty years past. No establishment of the kind is probably more widely or favorably known. It is the principal hotel in Utica, and the section of country where it is located; and has always commanded a large and profitable amount of local and public business, which is constantly increasing, the receipts of the past season largely exceeding those of any previous year. It is well furnished throughout. Terms favorable, and a considerable portion may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. This is a most excellent opportunity for any person or company wishing to carry on an enterprise of the kind. The proprietor desires to retire from business, which is the only reason for offering the property for sale.
A. CHURCHILL.

FOR SALE IN TWENTY-THIRD-ST., west of 8th-av., with possession at short notice, one of the best and most complete houses in the city, with or without the furniture. House is 28 feet 4 inches wide, four stories high; lot 142 feet deep with entrance from 24th-st. for stable. Also a full lot on 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with one party wall. Price $8,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

LOTS AND COTTAGES FOR SALE—AT East New-York, at $850, $950, $1,200, $1,800, with 4 to 8 rooms each; also 20 lingers dwellings, with 4 to 8 lots each, at $2,500, $3,500, $4,500, &c.: also 700 lots at $125 to $400 each. CHARLES R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York, and No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

STABLE FOR SALE.—THE PRIVATE STABLE No. 125 West 26th-st., (80 feet in depth, lot 25 by 100,) containing extensive accommodations for carriages, harness, &c., and stalls for six horses, two box stalls, and in second story a suite of rooms completely finished, with all modern improvements. Apply between hours of 8 and 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., at No. 46 West 19th st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION— three new brick houses, three-story, basement and under-cellar, high brown-stone stoops; complete with all the modern improvements, location East 93d-st., near 3d-av., one of the most pleasant on the island. Terms easy. Inquire of J. A. SELLICK, No. 119 East 86th-st., or GEO. W. BEALE, No. 39 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house on Murray Hill; price $30,000. Also, a four-story English basement for $14,000. Also, a neat three-story brick for $10,000, with possession. P. C. ANTHONY, No. 34½ Pine-st., 11 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x50, West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No 8. No commissions allowed.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., 83 ACRES, with elegant views, grounds improved, but no house; price $16,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, HOUSE and lot, No. 65 East Fourth-st.; a bargain. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 8 Pine st.

TO LET.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 214 EAST BROADWAY, four-story, high-stoop, sub-cellar, with all improvements in good order. For further particulars, inquire of JOHN DAVIDSON, No. 290 Broadway.

LARGE FURNISHED ROOM TO LET— Without board. Apply at No. 151 2d-av. References exchanged.

TO LET—THREE LOFTS, TOGETHER WITH 8-horse engine, in building No. 125 Avenue D. Inquire of ABNER MILLS.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 176 5TH-AV. IMMEDIATE possession. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A WELL-BUILT English basement house; would prefer the location on the west side of Broadway, between 10th and 26th sts., or on the east side between Broadway and 3d-av. Possession immediately is desired. Address A. C. B., Union-square Post-office.

FACTORY WANTED—WITH 25-HORSE POWer, Water preferred, but must be never-failing. Size equal to about three floors 40x80; within four hours of New-York. Address Box No. 3,544 New-York Post-office.

STABLE WANTED.—WANTED A PRIVATE stable, or stalls for two horses, with room for coupe and wagon; convenient to 19th-st. and Lexington-av. or 3d-av. Address, stating particulars, rent, &c., to R. H. W., No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT single man, as coachman, in city or country; he fully understands it in every respect; has excellent reference. Apply in the Protestant Employment Office, No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, just out of business for himself, as clerk in a wholesale house, is competent to take charge of a business; references given. Address W. A., No. 346 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE house by a young man, 18 years of age; resides with his parents; writes a good hand, and is correct with figures. Address W., Box No. 45 Post-office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, an Englishman; a good driver, and understands the care of horses. Address D. S., Box No. 323 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN (ENGLISH,) A situation as coachman; good reference. Address A. Box No. 266 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN BOY, FROM 15 TO 18, who writes a fair, easy hand, and can come well recommended; one who resides in the city with his parents preferred. Address or call upon JOHN G. BROUGHTON, No. 13 Bible House, Astor-place.

SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.— An opportunity to learn the trade is offered to a smart, intelligent boy, between 14 and 16 years of age, having a tact for the business. Apply at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, No. 97 Duane-st.

WANTED—A SMART, INTELLIGENT YOUNG man, to canvass the grocery and drug trade of the city, for an article in general use; references required. Direct L. M. C., Box No. 3,139 New-York Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER,
No. 18 State-st., New-York, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

THREE HORSES FOR SALE.—ONE PAIR of Morgan bays, very gentle and very desirable for family driving; they are 8 to 9 years old; worth $400. Also a very fine iron-gray mare; perfectly gentle, with a beautiful snow-white flowing tail; kind and without a blemish; like a kitten, playful, showy; a very suitable beast for a lady to drive; she is coming 6 years of age; worth $300. Address Box No. 3,228 Post-office.

OATS FOR SALE—IN LARGE OR SMALL quantities, at cargo prices, at steam mill foot of 30th-st., North River.
CHAMBERLIN, VANDENBERGH & CO.

FINANCIAL.

THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY,

PRESIDENT,
VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
Organized under the laws of Pennsylvania.
OFFICERS:
President, AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
Treasurer, L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., New-York.
Secretary, J. EDWIN CONANT, Esq., New-York.
JOHN M. CLAPP, Esq., General Resident Superintendent.
Counsel, Messrs. PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, New-York.
DIRECTORS:
AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
EBEN B. CROCKER, Esq., of Crocker & Warren, New-York.
FLETCHER WESTRAY, Esq., of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New-York.
J. M. CLAPP, Esq., President, Venango County, Penn.
L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., of L. H. Simpson & Co., New-York.
ITS LANDS FORM ITS
CAPITAL STOCK, - - - - $5,000,000
IN SHARES OF $25 EACH, PAR VALUE—
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.
Being in full payment for a $25 share. No further call or assessment to be made.
20,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

Parties subscribing in this Company will receive an equal amount of Stock in two other Companies adjoining, without further charge.

The lands of these companies are located on the Alleghany River, and on Hemlock, Porcupine and McCrea Creeks, making an oil boring territory of over ten and a half miles in extent.

The wells on the adjoining property, known as the "Celebrated Heidricks" wells, and "Pithole Creek" wells, are famous for their immense supply of oil.

The wells on this property are being sunk with great vigor, and promise large supplies of oil.

To the capitalist and to parties of limited means unsurpassed inducements are offered. Persons investing in this Company get $5 stock and the above BONUS for each $1 invested, without further call or assessment.

Subscription books, maps, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of the Subscription Agents,
L. H. SIPSON & CO.,
No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.
No subscriptions taken for less than one hundred dollars.

JOHN PONDIR,

NO. 33 PINE-STREET,
PETROLEUM OIL STOCK BROKER.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000.
100,000 SHARES AT $10 EACH.
Subscription price $5 per share.
LANDS YIELDING LARGELY.
OFFICERS:
HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, President.
WM. T. PHIPPS, Vice-President.
ROBERT BASSETT, Secretary.
Books are open for subscription at the office of the company, No. 24 Empire Building, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.
The lands of the company are situated in the heart of the Oil Region, and include portions of those well-known localities, "the McElhenny farm, the two McClintock farms," and other proved and valuable working territories, including over two thousand acres of the best oil territories along Oil Creek and in West Virginia, now under process of successful development, and oil is already regularly and largely produced from several wells upon them.
Address the company, Post-office Box No. 5,303, New-York.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

NEVADA SILVER MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL 120,000 SHARES, OF $10 EACH.
This company was organized under the laws of the State of New-York, April 20, 1864. The mines of the company are located in the Sierra, Prince Royal and Humboldt Mining Districts, Humboldt County, Nevada, and embrace 6,600 feet of the "Tuscan," "Etna," "Inca" and "Arctic quartz lodes. The reports of the Superintendent, and further information in regard to the mines can be had on application to the Secretary, E. L. Bolles, Esq., No. 49 Exchange-place, or the President, Geo. Stevenson, Esq., No. 27 Wall-st. The company offer for sale a limited number of the shares of the working capital at par only.
GEO. STEVENSON, President, &c.
E. L. BOLLES, Secretary.

HERMETICAL BARREL COMPANY.

A limited portion of the stock remaining unsold of the Hermetical Barrel Company, organized under the general statute of the State of New-York, for the preparation of barrels and other packages, by the Robbins patent, can be obtained by applying to
A. A. TAYLOR,
Actuary of the Company,
No. 153 Broadway,
from whom licenses and any information can be obtained on the subject.
The Hermetical Barrel is a new commercial discovery of great practical value. It positively insures against leakage, evaporations and odor of petroleum and other volatile fluids.

GOLD BONDS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1864.
We offer for sale BONDS OF COUNTY OF ELDORADO, City of Placerville, and First Mortgage Bonds PLACERVILLE AND SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD.
Interest at ten per cent. in gold.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

CHASE GOLD COMPANY.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 2.
A dividend of One per cent. has been declared, payable at this Office, Nov. 30, 1864, to Shareholders of record at the close of business this day, Nov. 16, 1864.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer,
No. 81 John-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

FOR SALE—$300,000—COLUMBUS AND INDIanapolis Central Railroad Company 7 per cent. first mortgage sinking fund bonds.
FORTY YEARS TO RUN—DUE 1904.
Length of Road, 206½ miles, equipped and running, with large and increasing earnings.

First mortgage bonds	$3,200,000
Second mortgage bonds	800,000
Stock	1,500,000

The Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway is the consolidation of the Columbus and Indianapolis Railroad.
Richmond and Covington Railroad.
Indiana Central Railway.
The above bonds are offered for sale for the purpose of providing additional equipment. Application may be made to the undersigned, or to WM. D. THOMPSON, Esq., at the Company's Office, No. 139 Broadway, Room No. 2.
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 William-st.

OFFICE HOLMAN GOLD MINING CO., No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1864.—The Trustees of Holman Gold Mining Co., voted at the last monthly meeting to offer 5,000 shares of their reserve stock for working capital, at $2 20 per share. Par value $2. This Company own fifty gold-bearing claims, all well tested; a 12-stamp mill now running, shed, office and stable, all in Gilpin and Clear Creeks Co's, Colorado.
H. P. CROZIER, President.
JOHN O'NEIL, Secretary.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD.—The second mortgage bonds of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, will be redeemed at par and accrued interest, on presentation of the same to AMASA STONE, Jr., Trustee, Cleveland, Ohio. Bonds may be forwarded to me by express at cost of the company, and checks for amount will be returned.
HENRY WICK, Treasurer.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 18, 1864.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank, and of Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 5th day of December next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK STOCK FOR SALE AT PAR.—$25,000 Soldier Bounty Bonds, 6 per cent. of 1874, for sale in lots to suit. Apply to S. B. STONE, No. 741 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. first floor over Park Bank.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

BERG & CO.'S CELEBRATED PATENT CIGARETTOS.
Wholesale depot at GAIL, AX & KUCHLER'S,
Nos. 173 and 175 Water-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

ADIRONDAC COMPANY,

Organized under special charter from State of New-York.
OFFICE NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
$1,000,000
SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS.
Proposals are invited for $1,000,000 of construction bonds of the Adirondac Company, bearing interest at seven per cent., payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.
Twenty-five per cent. of the amount tendered for, to be payable on the acceptance of the bids, the remainder in three monthly installments of twenty-five per cent. each, or the whole may be paid for in one sum. Accrued interest on coupons will be charged and interest allowed on payments.
Sealed proposals, marked "Bids for Construction Bonds," will be received until 30th day of November, A. D. 1864, at the office of the company, addressed to
G. T. M. DAVIS, President.

PETROLEUM

☞ OIL STOCKS. ☜
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 52 William-street,
Begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public, that he is a member of the PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD, and gives his special attention to buying and selling of Oil Stocks in first-class companies.
ALL THE LEADING PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS ARE FOR SALE AT NICOLAY'S, STOCK SALES ROOMS, No. 52 William-street.
☞ First-class Oil Stocks only solicited.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,

NO. 44 PINE ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS,
5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.
We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,

NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular 7-30 LOAN.
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH AND BOSTON PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $400,000. PAR $5 PER SHARE.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $2 50 PER SHARE FOR FULL PAID STOCK AND NO FURTHER ASSESSMENTS.
The property of this Company consists of the following valuable fee simple territory, extensive leaseholds, PRODUCING WELLS, wells going down and nearly finished:
No. 1. About 50 (fifty) acres on Cherry Tree Run in fee simple, boreable land sufficient to sink fifty wells. This territory is opposite the Dalzell Petroleum Company, (Haye's Farm,) on Oil Creek, bounded in part by the celebrated Story Farm, &c., &c.
No. 2. Lease perpetual (99 years) on Wash. McClintock Oil Creek—3½ acres, all flat, very valuable, flowing and pumping wells all around.
No. 3. "Wild Cat." Flowing Well about 30 barrels per day on Wash. McClintock Farm. The Company own the whole working interest in this well, engine, tanks, &c., &c.
No. 4 "California Well" No. 1, on Oil Creek, down 600 feet, all ready to retube. This well has flowed 150 barrels per day.
No. 5. "California Well" No. 2, on Oil Creek, down nearly 500 feet.
No. 6. Lease perpetual (99 years) on 2½ acres Oil Creek all flat, containing the above wells, with 15-horse engine, tanks, derricks, engine-houses, &c.
No. 7. Lease perpetual (99 years) on 2½ acres Oil Creek, all flat, and in one well down 400 feet, one-quarter interest (working) in this well and lease.
TEN THOUSAND SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
Books for ORIGINAL subscription are now open at our office for a few days, when closed the stock is to be placed on the regular Boston and Philadelphia Stock Boards as a BONA FIDE dividend-paying, OIL-PRODUCING Co., when it is expected the shares will largely advance. All further information, with prospectuses, can be obtained of the undersigned. The small capital of this Company, with the actual large interests, must make it a favorite as a secure investment.
LEONARD & MANLEY, New-York Agents,
No. 58 Beaver-st.
SPENCER, VILA & CO., Bankers, Boston.
H. S. LEECH, Farquhar Buildings, Phila.

THE SUN OIL COMPANY,

OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
100,000 SHARES OF TWO DOLLARS EACH.
Subscription Price for Reserved Stock, $1 per Share.
JNO. M. ROBERTSON, President.
FRANCIS B. ANTZ, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.

JNO. M. ROBERTSON	229 Broadway.
WILLIAM H. WILEY	260 Washington-st.
LUMAN B. WING	363 South-st.
STEPHEN B. BRAGUE	8 Wall-st.
PETER U. MORGAN	237 Washington-st.

Office, No. 8 Wall-st. Post-office Box No. 2,617.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares, Par Value $3. $300,000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.
OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Trea. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

H. J. MESSENGER,

BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 7.
A Dividend of One per Cent. has been declared, payable at this office, Nov. 30, 1864, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day, Nov. 16, 1864.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer,
No. 81 John-st., New-York.

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY.

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS NOS. 3 AND 4.
The Trustees of the McKinley Oil Company have declared a regular monthly Dividend of Three per Cent., and a supplementary Dividend of Ten per Cent., both payable at this office, Nov. 30, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day, Nov. 14, 1864.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer,
No. 81 John-st., New-York.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., NO. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OFFICE OF THE GREGORY GOLD MINING CO.,
No. 44 Exchange-place,
New-York, Nov. 23, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the GREGORY GOLD MINING COMPANY will be held at their office, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of December, for the election of Officers of the Company for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting.
M. F. HAZEN, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable Dec. 1. The Transfer books are now closed.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

ALL CLAIMS AND BILLS AGAINST the United States, of whatever description, purchased or collected by
WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
No. 17 Broad-st., New-York.

DRAFTS AND BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO.—The Bank of British North America draws drafts and purchases and collects bills on San Francisco, Cal., and Victoria, Vancouver's Island.
WALTER WATSON, JAMES SMITH, } Agents, No. 26 Pine-st

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Dec. 24.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Jan. 7.
DAY STAR	(Building.)	
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Jan. 14.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Jan. 21.

At 3 o'clock, P. M.

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

FREIGHT—Measurement goods 40 cents per cubic foot; weight goods 1 cent per pound; dry barrels, $1 75 each.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, and the *Suwo Nada* 1,788, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Jan. 4.
First Cabin, (including table wine)		$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)		$70 or $30

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA	SATURDAY	Dec. 3
CITY OF EDINBURGH	SATURDAY	Dec. 10
CITY OF GLASGOW	SATURDAY	Nov. 17

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	
ONTARIO—building	3,212	
HELVETIA—building	3,209	
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA—Lewis .... Saturday, Dec. 10.
ERIN—Grace .... Saturday, Dec. 17.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, MONDAY, Jan. 2.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

AMERICAN-EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. 72 Broadway.
Forward
PACKAGES,
VALUABLES and MONEY,
to any part of
EUROPE,
By steamer every week.
DRAFTS on Europe in sums to suit.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, LANDING PASSENGERS AT HAVANA.

The first-class side-wheel steamship CHAMPION, DAVID WILSON, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30.

For freight or passage, at reduced rates, apply to
D. B. ALLEN,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

N. B. The ARIEL, RUSSELL, Commander, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Dec. 3 .... NORTH STAR .... JONES.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Dec. 13 .... COSTA RICA .... TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
Dec. 23 .... OCEAN QUEEN .... SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN CITY.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEO CROMWELL,
E. E. VAILL, Commander,
Will leave pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 3, at 3 P. M.

The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been elarged and elegantly furnished.

Passage, first-class, $75.

No freight received or bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow on SATURDAY, Dec. 10.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, via NICARAGUA, at greatly reduced rates this trip. THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will dispatch, on MONDAY, Dec. 19, at noon, from Pier No. 29, North River, the elegant steamship GOLDEN RULE, Capt. D. S. BABCOCK.

First Cabin, Saloon, and Deck Rooms, $325; First Cabin, Between Deck Rooms, $300; Second Cabin, open berth, $225; Third Cabin, forward berth, $125. Children 6 to 12 years, one-half rates; Children under 6 years, one-quarter rates. Fifty pounds baggage free; extra baggage 10 cents a pound.

This is the shortest route to San Francisco, by 750 miles. There is no charge for meals on the Transit, and it is the only line offering these greatly reduced rates.

For passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

After this date, the regular opposition sailing day will be the 20th of every month.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AUSTRALASIAN.—For Liverpool, the AUSTRALASIAN, T. COOK, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 30th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the AUSTRALASIAN from 1 to 2 o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board.

The CHINA will sail 14th December.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA—THE UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
EAGLE,
J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS, RIO JANEIRO AND CALLAO.—The A 1 new steamship COTOPAXI, 1,125 tons, JOHN CODMAN, Commander, will sail for the above ports THURSDAY, Dec. 1, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to
HERQUES & C., No. 13 Broadway.

AT MME. E. G. EDWARDS', No. 75 3D-AV., near 12th-st.—French embroideries to order, initials for handkerchiefs and table-linen, in an elegant style, braiding and silk embroideries. Stamping done perfectly.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.) On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF Chambers-st.:

7:00 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7:00 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Buffalo, &c.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 6 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9.30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after Oct. 31, trains leave Chambers-st. for Albany and Troy, and places North and West: 6:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5:30, 10:40 P. M. The 5:30 P. M. train has sleeping cars attached from 30th-st. through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also the Shore Line to New-London. Freight taken all day on wharf.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that JOHN MAXWELL, who resides at Saugerties, Ulster County, State of New-York; WILLIAM R. FINCH, who resides at Coxsackie, County of Greene, State of New-York; THOS. REED, who resides at West Hoboken, Hudson County, State of New-Jersey; and THOS. L. TAYLOR, who resides in the City, County and State of New-York, have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, under the name and firm of T. L. TAYLOR & REED, for the transaction of a General Stock Commission, Brokerage and Financial business in the City of New-York; that all the parties interested in the said business are the said Thomas Reed and the said Thomas L. Taylor, who are the general partners, and the said John Maxwell and the said William R. Finch, who are the special partners; that the said John Maxwell has contributed and paid in cash to the said partnership, the sum of thirty thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock, and that the said William R. Finch has contributed and paid in cash to the said partnership the sum of ten thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock; and that the said partnership is to commence on the 27th day of October, 1864, and is to terminate on the 31st day of December, 1867.—Dated New-York, Oct. 27, 1864.
JOHN MAXWELL,
W. R. FINCH,
THOS. REED,
THOS. L. TAYLOR.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED, No. 5 Broad-st., receive orders for the purchase and sale of all classes of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold, on commission Collections made on all accessible points in the United States on the most favorable terms.

NOTICE.—MR. N. S. W. VANDERHOEF withdraws his interest from our firm this day.
FLAGG, BALDWIN & CO.
NEW-YORK, November 15, 1864.

NOTICE.—LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, desirous of forming a limited partnership, do certify, That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted, is VANDERHOEF & BEATTY; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is that of manufacturing, buying and selling straw goods and such materials and other articles as are usually bought and sold by persons engaged in the straw goods business; that the names of all the general and special partners interested therein are Nathaniel S. W. Vanderhoef, who resides in the City and County of New-York, and John P. Beatty, who resides in Norwalk, State of Connecticut, both of whom are the general partners, and Lewis Beers, who resides in Stratford, State of Connecticut, and is the special partner; that the amount of capital which said special partner has contributed to the common stock is twenty thousand dollars; that the period at which the partnership is to commence is November 15, in the year 1864, and the period at which it will terminate, is October thirty-first, in the year 1869. NEW-YORK, November 14, 1864.
N. S. W. VANDERHOEF,
JOHN. P. BEATTY,
LEWIS BEERS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of "Glenville Mills," is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding accounts will be settled by MR. JOHN W. WHITTAL.—NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
(Signed) AUG. WHITLOCK,
JOHN W. WHITTAL,
W. H. BIDWELL.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1864.

HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. CHARLES H. DABNEY, the business of our firm will, from this date, be continued under the name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

MEETINGS.

I. O. OF O. F.—THE MEMBERS OF HANCOCK LODGE, No. 49, I. O. O. F., are hereby invited to attend in the Odd Fellows' Hall, on SUNDAY, the 27th inst., at 12 o'clock, A. M., precisely, to pay the last tribute to our late Brother W. LARGE. By order.
BURNETT CRAKOW, Secretary.

LECTURES.

JOHN B. GOUGH.
LECTURE.
COOPER INSTITUTE, SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 3.

Tickets may be had at the following book and music stores: Sheldon & Co., No. 335 Broadway; Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway; D. Appleton & Co., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway; American Sunday School Union, No. 599 Broadway; Charles L. Jones, No. 843 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; and at the book-stores in the Bowery, and at Hallett & Brother's, photographers, Nos. 134 and 136 Bowery, and Chas. Heard & Co.'s dry goods store, No. 301 Grand-st.

PROF. DOREMUS WILL DELIVER A course of five Chemical Lectures at the Cooper Institute, on the evenings of Dec. 10, 12, 17, 19 and 21.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,
November 10, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on the 31st day of December, 1864, for the Transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1865, on the following routes:

ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakota, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.

ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory; to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders are to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.

ROUTE No. 3—From Fort Union, or such depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November, inclusive, of the year 1865.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No 1; 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2; and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No additional per centage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their place of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal, to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required will be as follows:

On Route No. 1	$100,000
On Route No. 2	200,000
On Route No. 3	60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," "2," or "3," as the case may be; and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1865, and they will be required to have a place of agencies at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
H. C. HODGES, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
TWELFTH AND GIRARD STS.,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 28th inst., for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles:

3-4 or 6-4 sky-blue kersey, army standard.

Infantry great coats, deliveries to commence in 10 days from date of award, army standard.

Blue bunting, deliveries to commence in 10 days from date of award, army standard.

Color belts and slings, deliveries to commence in 10 days from date of award, army standard.

Knit drawers, deliveries to commence day after award. Samples required.

Black Silesia, deliveries to commence day after award. Samples required.

4-4 heavy unbleached muslin, deliveries to commence day after award. Samples required.

27 or 30-inch heavy drilling, deliveries to commence day after award. Samples required.

Brown holland, deliveries to commence day after award. Samples required.

Dark blue thread, No. 35, deliveries to commence day after award. Samples required.

3-4 or 6-4 dark blue flannel, deliveries to commence in 10 days from date of award, army standard.

Shelter tents, deliveries to commence in 10 days from date of award, army standard.

Samples of such articles as are required to be army standard can be seen at this office.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement will not be considered.

Blank forms for proposals embracing the terms of the guarantee required in each bid can be had on application at this office, and none others which do not embrace this guarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the requirements therein stated.

The bids will state the number and quantity of each kind of article proposed to be delivered.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating on the envelope the particular article bid for.
HERMAN BIGGS,
Colonel Q. M. Department.

[No. 13.] CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, O. November 21, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until WEDNESDAY, December 7, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., for furnishing this Department (by contract), with—

INFANTRY TROWSERS—S. B. Kersey, Army Standard.

SHELTER TENTS, of 28⅜ inch Duck, weighing 8 oz. to the lineal yard—Army Standard.

To be made in accordance with specifications adopted by the Quartermaster's Department, a copy of which can be seen at this Office.

Also, for the immediate delivery of
PETROLEUM OR WATER-PROOF PAPER,
of which bidders will furnish samples.

Samples of the standard articles may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered, free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard; otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under this proposal.

Bids will be opened on Wednesday, December 7, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Thursday, December 8, 1864.

Bonds will be required that the contracts will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of Proposals, Contracts and Bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Indorse envelope: "Proposal for [here insert the name of the article offered]," and address
Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster, Cincinnati Depot.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals, indorsed with the title of the work for which the same may be offerred, the name of the person making it, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office untill 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, Nov. 29, 1864, for the rebuilding and building of receiving-basins and culverts on and near the line of West-street, from Hoboken to Hammond-street, and for the paving of said part of West-street (exclusive of the space within and between the tracks) with trap-blocks, and repaving of parts of the intersecting streets, from Hoboken to Hammond-street, with cobble-stones.

Specifications and the form of agreement for the same, and other information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

Nov. 17, 1864.
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for baling army blankets until the 1st of May next, the contractor to furnish all materials necessary to bale the blankets in a satisfactory manner to this department.

The services to be performed in the buildings of this depot, the contractor to supply the machinery.

Further information can be obtained at this office.

Bidders will state the number of bales they can put up per week, and send with their proposals a proper guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, stating that if a contract is awarded to the bidder, they will enter into bonds for the faithful performance of the work.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Baling Blankets," and addressed to
Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until TUESDAY, Nov. 29, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M.,

For furnishing fifteen hundred (1,500) cast-iron lampposts for the City of New-York.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, Nov. 18, 1864.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

STEAM PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.—G. A. WHITEHORNE, No. 42 Ann-st., and No. 113 Fulton-st. Political printing cheap for cash.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. MONDAY

Mrs. Inchbald's Comedy of
TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY,
revised and altered for the present stage, will be produced with
SUPERB AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY,
COSTUMES
Of the reign of William the Third,
SPLENDID FURNITURE AND APPOINTMENTS.
A CAPITAL CAST!

Sir Oswin Mortland	Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Lord Danberry	Mr. JOHN GILBERT
Mr. Willowear	Mr. CHARLES FISHER
George	Mr. POPE
Thomas	Mr. WILLIAMSON
Richard	Mr. WARD
Hester	Miss MARY GANNON
Miss Sarah Mortland, sister to Sir Oswin	Mrs. VERNON
Lady Susan Courtley	Miss FANNY MORANT
Martha	Miss CARMAN

TUESDAY—ROSEDALE.
WEDNESDAY—TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY.
THURSDAY—THE SCHOOL OF REFORM.
FRIDAY—ROSEDALE.
SATURDAY—TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY.
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL COMEDY, by Mr. D. Boucicault, is in preparation.
Doors open at 7¼; overture at 7¾.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S
ANNUAL COURSE OF HUMOROUS LECTURES,
AT IRVING HALL.
3. "MRS. SLOWCOMB AT THE OPERA."
A Humorous Narration of Personal Experiences.
TUESDAY NEXT, NOV. 29, 1864.

With a view to prevent the overcrowding of the hall this season, a limited number of reserved seats will be issued, which can be obtained at Horace Waters', No. 481 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; Jones', (late Crowen's,) No. 843 Broadway; and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 911 Broadway.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. Building a sewer in Thirty-eighth street, from Second avenue to East River.
2. Setting curb and gutter and flagging in Second avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.
3. Setting curb and gutter and flagging in Fifty-fourth street, from Second avenue to East River.
4. Setting curb and gutter stones in Eighty-ninth street, from Third to Fifth avenue.
5. Setting curb and gutter, regulating and grading Broadway, from Seventieth to Seventy-first street.
6. Paving gore at intersection of Reade and Centre street.
7. Flagging Forty-ninth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Broadway.
8. Resetting curb and gutter in Forty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.
9. Flagging and reflagging in Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-ninth street.
10. Setting curb and gutter and flagging in Eighteenth-street, from Avenue A to East River.
11. Building a sewer in Forty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River.
12. Paving Gramercy Park with trap-block pavement.
13. Setting curb and gutter and flagging in Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-fourth street.
14. Regulating and grading Eighth-avenue, from Eighty-second to One Hundred and Second street.
15. Building a basin and culvert at the southwest corner of Broadway and Forty-third-street.
16. Setting curb gutter and grading Watts-street, from Washington to West street.
17. Flagging Broadway, from Forty-seventh to Fiftieth street.
18. Setting curb and gutter and flagging Forty-fifth-street, from Lexington to Fourth avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land following:

1. All the lots on both sides of Thirty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River.
2. All the lots on both sides of Second-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.
3. All the lots on both sides of Fifty-fourth-street, from Second-avenue to East River.
4. All the lots on both sides of Eighty-ninth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.
5. The easterly one-half of block number 205, and the westerly one-half of block number 159; also ward number 1, in block 160; also ward number 29, in block 206; also ward number 36, in block 204; also ward numbers 56 and 61, in block number 158.
6. All the lots on both sides of Reade-street, from Centre to Broadway; also the lots on westerly side of Centre-street, between Duane and Chambers streets.
7. All the lots on both sides of Forty-ninth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Broadway.
8. All the lots on both sides of Forty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.
9. All the lots on both sides of Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-ninth-street.
10. All the lots on both sides of Eighteenth-street, from Avenue A to East River.
11. All the lots on both sides of Forty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River. Also, the lots on westerly side of First-avenue, from Forty-seventh to Forty-ninth-street.
12. All the lots fronting on the westerly side of Gramercy-park. Also, Ward Nos. 5,031 and 5,134, in the Eighteenth Ward.
13. All the lots on both sides of Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-fourth-st.
14. All the lots fronting on both sides of Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. Also, all the lots on both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block each side of Eighth-avenue, from Eighty-second to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.
15. All the lots in the block bounded by Broadway Seventh-avenue, Forty-second, and Forty-third streets.
16. All the lots on both sides of Watts-street between Washington and West. Also the lots fronting on westerly side of Washington street and upon West-street, to the extent of half the block, North and South of Watts-street.
17. All the lots on both sides of Broadway from Forty-seventh to Fiftieth-streets.
18. All the lots on both sides of Forty-fifth-street from Lexington to Fourth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers street, basement New-Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELEVAN, }
MORGAN L. HARRIS, } Board of Assessors.
DANIEL D. CONOVER, }
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 23, 1864. }

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE. } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

Class now forming for children, to meet once a week on SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 10¾.

Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York, at 8 o'clock.

Call for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES.—AT the Academy of Physical Culture, No. 59 West 14th-st., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 4 P. M., for ladies and children. Private evening classes now forming for ladies and gentlemen.

AMUSEMENTS

BARNUM'S GREAT AMERICAN MUSEUM.
RICH IN AMUSEMENT,
MORAL AND INSTRUCTIVE.
THE WORLD STRUCK WITH WONDER.
THE HIGHEST, LOWEST AND BROADEST OF NATURE'S WORK OF HUMANITY.
THREE MAMMOTH FAT GIRLS,
WEIGHING
ONE TON! 2,000 POUNDS! ONE TON
THREE GIANTS 24 FEET HIGH
COL. GOSHEN, MONS. JOSEPH and ANNA SWAN.
TWO DWARFS—18 POUNDS EACH.
TO THE NATURALIST THE MENAGERIE OF LIVING ANIMALS EXHIBIT RARE SPECIMENS, NOT TO BE SEEN IN ANY OTHER COLLECTION.
LADIES, CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
are delighted with the
FRENCH MOVING AUTOMATONS AND MECHANICAL REPRESENTATIONS OF ANIMATED NATURE.
THREE ENTERTAINMENTS DAILY.
MORNING, AT 11,
the laughable farcial sketch,
PLEASANT NEIGHBOR.
COMIC IRISH SONG .... Mr. KEPPEL
O-KE-NA-WA-KAS TRIBE OF INDIANS IN THEIR HABITS, WAR-DANCES, &c
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
AFTERNOON AT 3,
the immensely successful drama,
WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.
Mrs. J. J. Prior, France, Jamison, Misses Kook, Cleaver, Messrs. Levick, Hadaway, Jamison, Mestayer, Delmon, Grace, Bridgman, Porter, &c., &c., appear.
EVENING AT 7½,
the great piece,
LINDA DE CHAMOUNI.
TONY DENIER .... in .... PAS POLICHINELLE
CIRCASSIAN GIRL, ALBINO BOY, MOVING WAX FIGURES, LIVING OTTERS, LEARNED SEAL, KANGAROO, A MENAGERIE OF FIFTY OTHER LIVING ANIMALS, AND A MILLION OF CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cts; Children under 10, 15 cts.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 7½
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 28,
and every evening during the week.
TWO GRAND MATINEES,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
No curtailment of programme at the matinees.
By general request,
Seats can be reserved for the Matinées.
THIRD WEEK OF
MR. HENRY COOK'S MR. HENRY COOK'S
world-famed company of
DOG AND MONKEY ACTORS.
THEY APPEAR THEY APPEAR
AT EVERY PERFORMANCE.
Reappearance of the Queen of tight-rope artistes,
MLLE. MARIETTA ZANFRETTA,
in a new and startling act.
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS
of the great American Equestrian,
YOUNG STICKNEY, YOUNG STICKNEY.
MISS EMMA STICKNEY, MR. S. P. STICKNEY.
FIRST DAYS AND NIGHTS
of a new comic entree, entitled
THE CLOWN'S CAVALRY.
New pantomime by the French company of
RAVEL PANTOMIMISTS.
MONSTER PROGRAMME,
BY THE MAMMOTH COMPANY
OF STAR ARTISTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½.
"Now one of the fashionable resorts,"—*Herald*, 19th.
ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR OWENS.
His splendid personations of
DR. OLLAPOD and SOLON SHINGLE
THE TWIN "SENSATIONS" OF BROADWAY.
"By far the best Ollapod seen in New-York for many years"—*News.*
"Equal in skill and ability to his Solon Shingle."—*Post.*
"His audience was extremely large, and kept in roars of laughter."—*Herald.*
"His success was marked, and warmly appreciated."—*World.*
"Really fresh and original, and unusually artistic."—*Tribune.*

MONDAY, and nightly till further notice, second week of The Poor Gentleman; fourteenth week of The People's Lawyer. Seats secured six days in advance.

ARTEMUS WARD!
DODWORTH HALL,
NO. 806 BROADWAY,
MONDAY, NOV. 28,
and following evenings of the week,
50TH NIGHT,
AND
51ST, 52D, 53D, 54TH, AND 55TH NIGHTS
OF THE
VERY SUCCESSFUL ENTERTAINMEN
OF
ARTEMUS WARD
AMONG THE MORMONS.

Doors open every evening at 7½; commence at 8. The central chairs, the best view of the pictures can be secured at the hall from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M

ZENOBIA,
QUEEN OF PALMYRA.
THIS MAGNIFICENT STATUE,
BY
HARRIETT HOSMER,
is now on exhibition at the
FINE ART INSTITUTE,
DERBY GALLERIES,
No. 625 Broadway,
From 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.
Single admission 25 cents.
Package tickets, five for One Dollar.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
Every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock, P. M.
TUESDAY, Nov. 29, 1864.
NOS ALLIEES.
Comedy in three acts by M. Pol. Mercier.
Theatre office at No. 678 Broadway, (ground floor.)

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.
WOODROFFES' BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS, EVERY EVENING, and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. See the glass steam-engines.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

SUBSTITUTES.
WARD, HOGAN & CO.,
No. 8 Sands-st., Brooklyn,
FURNISH SUBSTITUTES AT SHORT NOTICE,
FOR $200
in addition to the $300 bounty
Paid by Kings County.
Principals are invited to
LEAVE THEIR ORDERS.

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL OF THE SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, No. 185 6TH-AV.

THE CITIZENS OF THE NINTH, FIFTEENTH and Sixteenth Wards, comprising the Sixth Congressional District, New-York, are hereby notified that the enrollment lists of this District are open, as heretofore, to the inspection of citizens who desire to correct them, or claim exemption therefrom on account of overage, alienage, non-residence or physical disability. By order of the Board of Enrollment.
CHAS. R. COSTER, Provost-Marshal.
SAM'L GLOVER, Commissioner.
ALF'D LOOMIS, Surgeon.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

GENTLEMEN WHO ARE DESIROUS OF availing themselves of the provisions in the Conscription Law which allows them to furnish a substitute in advance of the draft, and thereby are exempted from liability to military duty, are requested to register their names and be immediately supplied with substitutes, at the office of the Merchants', Bankers' and General Substitute and Recruiting Agency, No. 428 Broadway.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PROCURE SUBSTITUTES and Volunteers cheap, for one, two or three years and avoid the coming draft. We can furnish them fifty per cent. less now than after the call is made. Apply at the Old Established Office, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

ORDNANCE AND NAVY AGENTS—vouchers purchased or collected by
WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
No. 17 Broad-st.,
New-York.

PRISONERS OF WAR.—THE WIVES OR widowed mothers of prisoners of war can receive their back pay, by calling on, or addressing with letters, BROWN & SHELDON, No. 2 Park-place.

POLITICAL.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.
FIFTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH WARDS
Have nominated
S. WEIR ROOSEVELT,
FOR
SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.
HENRY J. SCUDDER,
WILLARD PARKER,
Chairmen.

NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT—SIXteenth Ward.—Tammany and Mozart united Democratic nomination.
For Alderman,
LEWIS R. RYERS.

Tammany Hall Delegates.	*Mozart Hall Delegates.*
James Watson,	Henry A. Meade,
Jacob Zabriskie,	John McGlensey,
Jared Gilson,	Harrison P. Liscomb,
David V. Freeman,	Martin Duckworth,
Samuel T. Munson,	Edward Berrien,
Henry McDermot,	William Dall,
John A. Seipp,	Benjamin F. Bogert,
Patrick Hart,	William Brennan,
Rernard Garvey,	Robert Borland,
Alfred S. Dusenbury.	John Clark.

DAVID V. FREEMAN,
Chairman Joint Convention.
BENJAMIN F. BOGERT, Secretary.

PERSONAL.

OWEN O'BRIEN WILL FIND IT TO HIS INTEREST to call on Mr. BEDELL, No. 311 4th-av., on Monday, between 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

G.—YOU MAY COME BACK—ALL FORGIVEN.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Director .... MAX MARETZEK.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The performance, in consequence of its length, will COMMENCE AT HALF PAST SEVEN PRECISELY. Doors open at 6¾.

TO-MORROW (Monday) EVENING, Nov. 28, at 8,
(NINTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,)
Donizetti's Grand Spectacular Opera, in five acts,
DON SEBASTIAN. DON SEBASTIAN.
WHICH WILL BE PRODUCED IN THE MOST GORGEOUS STYLE, WITH ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, by Sig. H. W. CALYO.
NEW and BRILLIANT COSTUMES, by Sig BRUSCHI and Mme. MACHI.
PROPERTIES by Sig. ABIATTI.
INCREASED CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
And the following most complete cast:

ZAIDA (the African)	CAROZZI ZUCCHI
SEBASTIAN (King of Portugal)	MASSIMILIANI
CAMOENS (the Poet)	BELLINI
GIOVANNI (Grand inquisitor)	SUSINI
ABADIALOS (an Arab Chief)	LORINI
Ben Selim (Governor of Fez)	Muller
Don Antonio (brother of Sebastian)	Reichardt
Don Luigi (Ambassador of Spain)	Ximenes
Don Enrico (Sebastian's Lieutenant)	Lanceont
Conductor	Mr. CARL BERGMANN

The incidental Ballet will be executed by Mlle. ERNESTINE and Mlle. AURIOL.

SYNOPSIS OF THE SCENERY.—ACT I.—The Departure—Port of Lisbon. ACT II.—Scene 1—Interior of a Moorish Habitation. Scene 2—Battle-field of Selim—Kebir. ACT III.—Scene 1—Chamber in the Palace of Lisbon. Scene 2—The Funeral—Grand Square of Lisbon. ACT IV.—Hall of the Inquisition. ACT V.—Scene 1—Chamber of the Grand Inquisitor in the Tower of Lisbon. Scene 2—The Tower by Moonlight

TUESDAY, NOV. 29—DON SEBASTIAN.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30—FAUST.
ON SATURDAY NEXT—OPERA IN BROOKLYN.

WINTER GARDEN.
MONDAY, Nov. 28,
SECOND NIGHT
of the engagement of
EDWIN BOOTH.

Mr. Stuart begs to announce that on Monday evening, 28th, Mr. Edwin Booth will make his second regular appearance this season in the play of
HAMLET

The piece has been placed on the stage under the immediate direction of Mr. Booth, by Mr. J. G Hamly, Stage Manager, in a style, it is hoped, combining splendor of production with strict historical correctness. The play has been in active preparation for the last three months, and no expense or effort has been spared in the endeavor by a more strictly pictorial arrangement of the ordinary stage resources, and by the fidelity, appropriateness and superior execution of the several means of scenic illusion, to carry out the spirit of the play into the most minute details, and thus advance the Drama as a branch of national literature and art.

The scenery, music, costumes, properties, and machinery are entirely new, and to give a perfect completeness to the cast engagements have been made with
MRS. J. W. WALLACK, JR.,
one of the most gifted actresses who ever graced the stage.
MR. EDWIN VERREY,
MR. CHARLES KEMBLE MASON,
and the eminent comedian,
MR. THOMAS PLACIDE
Seats may now be secured.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE,
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
HELLER'S
STEADY CAREER OF SUCCESS!
is evidenced by
BRILLIANTLY-THRONGED HOUSES!
Will be presented a
NEW MUSICAL ATTRACTION!
ROBERT HELLER! and CHARLES FRADEL!
will play together the
GOBLIN DRUM POLKA!
specially composed for these *Seances* by Charles Fradel, and published by Beer & Schirmer.
THE SCARLET SPIRIT EVERY EVENING!
SEDGWICK'S SOLO ON THE CONCERTINA.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8.
A startling Novelty in preparation for the Holidays.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY
EXHIBITION,
NOW OPEN,
No. 625 BROADWAY.

MR. J. R. THOMAS HAS RETURNED TO the city and is prepared to take engagements for concerts, oratorios, etc. He will also receive a limited number of pupils in singing. Address WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.

NOTICE.—YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN of respectability, desirous of joining a first-class dramatic Association, about to give a performance, may address Q. R. S., Station D, 8th-st., stating when an interview can be had.

MUSEUM OPEN AND FREE.—MESSRS. FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, give written Charts of character daily, at No. 389 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for he celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

STEINWAY & SON

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

CUMMINGS & JENNYS,
No. 726 Broadway, New-York,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOFORTES.

Every variety of our instruments are constantly on hand, which we offer at prices defying all competition. Purchasers will find it to their Interest to give us a call.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANOS,
at reduced prices. Wholesale and retail.
RAINES BROTHERS,
No. 758 Broadway, up stairs.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact, that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

FORTY PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS at wholesale or retail. New 7-Octave Pianos for $250. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $50 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. 10,000 sheets of Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.
HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

GUITAR AND SINGING.—NAPOLEON W. GOULD, solo guitarist, enables his pupils in a few lessons to accompany songs and play effectively. No. 884½ Broadway, near 19th-st. New arrangements. Also, GOULD'S patent fingerboard.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SOPRANO, a situation in a church choir; Episcopal preferred; can read any music. Address F. A., Station G.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ACT PASSED BY the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled an act to authorize the formation of a Corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, and to empower said Corporation to execute a mortgage upon its property, passed March 31, 1857, as revised and amended by the act for that purpose, passed April 8, 1864, and to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made pursuant thereto; Notice is hereby given to William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the Second Mortgage bonds of the Northern Railroad Company; George A. Kittell, Francis B. Crowninshield and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the First Mortgage bonds of the Northern Railroad Company, Calvin H. Gibbs, Executor of James G. Hopkins deceased, Mary J. Brown, Administratrix of Anthony C. Brown, deceased; Joseph H. Clark, William Thomas, J. A. Burnham, Israel Whitney, H. Hollis Hunnewell; The Hope Insurance Company, the United States Insurance Company, the New England Mutual Marine Insurance Company; J. J. Abbott, Otis Daniel, Richard Olney, Peter Butler, the Northern Railroad Company of New Hampshire, George R. Sampson, Lewis W. Tappan, John S. Missroon, the Northern Railroad Company, and all other persons, if any there be, who have been made parties heretofore to any decree made by the Supreme Court, in respect to either of the mortgages heretofore executed by the Northern Railroad Company, that application will be made to the Supreme Court aforesaid, at a General Term thereof, to be held at the court-house in the City of Schenectady, in the County of Schenectady on the first Tuesday in January next, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order that the Trustees in possession of the said Northern Railroad, William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, transfer the same and its appurtenances to the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, and that the petition for said order in this matter is on file in the office of the Clerk of the County of St. Lawrence, where any party interested can procure a copy thereof.
CHARLES G. MYERS
Attorney for Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company.
DATED Nov. 21, 1864.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A GOOD STEAMBOAT-BOILER, about thirty-three feet in length. Apply to WM. F. FROST, No. 68 South-st.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Late Tremendous Rain—Our Works Greatly Injured—Sufferings of Our Men—Speedy Repairs Going On—Activity of Our Pickets—Alertness of the Enemy—Still More Deserters Coming In—The Rebels Fear an Attack—Their Preparations—An Incident, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS, WELDON ROAD, VA., Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1864.

The rain storm that has for the last three days and nights deluged our camps, soaked our intrenchments, and washed the entire surface of the country, has at last ceased. The amount of damage this terrific and persistent storm has been the unlucky cause of, is almost incalculable. Our intrenchments have suffered greatly, whole lines of pits being flooded again and again, the bomb-proofs have been completely saturated, and in many cases have been absolutely ruined. Forts have sunk to a fearful degree; in some instances the moist earth has forced in the supporting and inner wall of logs, and now lies scattered about a heap of podgy matter. The roads in some places are considerably flooded, but no great damage has been done them, except the occasional carrying away of some rustic bridge.

The sufferings of the army during this three days' storm have been considerable, especially those who have been compelled to remain out in the trenches on duty; but it is on the entire lines of the Second Corps more especially that our men have endured the greatest hardships. That portion of our lines of intrenched works being more exposed to the fury of the elements, and consisting principally of white and yellow sand, the banks of earth were less able to withstand the deluge of water that was poured upon them. Added to this was the fact that our men on the right, and consisting wholly of the Second Corps, are compelled to remain close up under their works for protection against the watchful eye and dangerous bullet of the sharpshooter.

I saw myself this morning whole lines of intrenched camps that were completely washed out, and also saw numbers of the men vainly endeavoring to pick up out of the heaps of treacherous mud some of the many articles lost amid its fathomless depths. Many of the men had lost their rations, their haversacks having suffered alike with their other equipments, and lost in the general wreck. Muddy and sodden beef, and water-soaked biscuits and crackers, are not very inviting viands. At least I thought so, and fully agreed with the unlucky ones who had no other that "no grub was better than such d——d poor stuff."

The boys, however, were quite cheerful over the hardships of the past few days, very much so, I thought, at the time. But, now that the warm sun has begun to shed his genial rays once more over us, the soldiers will soon again recover their wonted cheerfulness and good tempers and spirits. Once a soldier gets over one trouble, he never gives a thought toward the next that may be in prospect or in store.

This morning the work of repair commenced everywhere, and all day large working parties could be seen busily plying the shovel—no pickaxe being necessary, owing to the rain—and a great deal of the vast damage done was remedied. Trenches were dug to lead out the large accumulated masses of water, and so regain possession of the abandoned pits. Gaps in our main works were speedily filled up, and made more secure and strong. Bomb-proofs were torn down and rapidly rebuilt. Magazines were overhauled, and the damaged and useless ammunition taken out, and replaced with a fresh supply more serviceable. Wood was drawn to the troops, and fires once more sat ablaze. Everything that could tend to the comfort or protection of the troops was attended to, and it will not be long before our gallant boys will be once more comfortably situated.

Altogether, this storm of rain and wind will be long remembered by the Army of the Potomac, and it doubtless makes the actual entry of old King Winter among us. The weather is very cold, despite the sun, and I am of the opinion that we are going to have more or less of cold weather during the next two weeks. Let us be thankful that the army are in possession of good, warm clothing, and are comfortable—as far as heavy wrappings and good shoes can make them.

Now that the weather has moderated, and the men on picket have no longer to devote their whole attention to "keeping their powder dry," they have turned their restless minds once more on their quondom friends, the "Johnnies." You may notice that I use this term, when speaking of the rebels, quite often. I do so advisedly, for it is the universal term out here, and was evidently coined by our boys in retaliation for the enemy's constant use of the word "Yankees." However, as I was saying, our pickets have once more commenced their eternal fusillade. From morn until night, you can at almost any minute hear the constant dropping shot of the watchful picket man. After dark, the devilish row of the day rises into an infernal din, that drives the idea of sleep from the minds of all but veterans, and I am fast becoming one, so that your unfortunate correspondent gladly relieves your fears that his recent illness was anything approaching a "shell fever."

During the day, while poking about amidst the waste of waters, and rivers and seas of mud, I had a good opportunity of witnessing the effects of some portions of our pickets. In some places, where the little banks and frail shelters needed absolute repair, small working parties were sent out to endeavor to fix up matters in better shape. This naturally attracted the attention of the enemy, who immediately commenced annoying our "shovels" to a considerable degree. Such "unwarrantable proceedings"—as I heard a young and indignant picket remark—could not be endured with that degree of patience that we are told is the attribute of all good Christians, so of course our boys went at them—not exactly with tooth and nail—but with rifle and "telescope." We are told by those who say that they read the good book, and as I find myself compelled to only read it occasionally I prefer to use them as authority, that we must love our enemies. Well, all I can say is, that *we* are very willing to love our enemies; but we would love them a great deal more, if they would not make such a confounded row over any little change in our domestic arrangements. However, I suppose it cannot be expected, so we must put up with it.

To-night a lot of working parties will be sent out on all exposed positions, and under cover of these long nights they will endeavor to repair a great deal of the damage that could not be attended to by daylight. It is painful and toilsome work, this digging and delving in the dark all night. You can scarcely see what or where you are, and the want of sleep keeps your eyelids on the constant droop, so that you can hardly keep your eyes open long enough to see where to throw the dirt that your spade has just taken up. Silently and wearily the plodders dig on, and are thankful if no sudden shell or unwelcome bullet does not disturb their labors.

Of late the enemy have been greatly on the alert, and seemingly anticipate an immediate attack. What definite cause they may have for such a supposition of course I am unable to tell you, but if I was it would be impolitic so to do. The deserters of late coming in all tell the same story, and they say that it is the general impression among the men in the rebel ranks that Gen. Grant intends a speedy and determined attack upon Lee's lines. Some say that such a belief led them to make the attempt at desertion that they had so successfully accomplished. These men seemed to be very much pleased at their escape from the prospective hostilities that were to their minds so evident.

Whatever Gen. Grant's future intentions may be, and he takes all proper and very good care that no one else shall be as wise as himself, regarding them, it is certain that the recent storm has for some time completely dampened the ideas of a movement that of late has afflicted a good many of even our own army. Nevertheless Gen. Lee and his staff of advisers seem fully impressed with the imminent peril they are placed in. First by the result of Mr. Lincoln's reëlection, and its overwhelming and crushing effect upon the great mass of the Southern people, and the army, who will see by the immense and irresistable majority given for the Union ticket, that the people of the North are more than ever bent upon sustaining the past policy of the Government in the future, and that they are still in favor of a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war. This fact, no doubt, impels Gen. Lee to fear and dread his men.

In the second case, Gen. Lee also knows that whatever restraints the late election, and its immense influences, had upon Gen. Grant's movements, that event no longer clogs the wheels of military logistics, and that the present admirable and verve position that his armies now hold in relation to the positive reduction and capture of Richmond render it necessary for the besieged General to be on the constant alert, in order to counteract any actual or fresh attempts on our part, to encroach upon the enemy's lines. At all events, the greatest degree of personal reconnoissance on the part of the leading Confederate Generals, is constantly going on, and I have it from intelligent deserters, that they are energetic and watchful to the last degree.

In order to prepare for the anticipated attack, and to render it still more difficult for us to achieve any decided success, or advantage, Gen. Lee is busily and constantly employing all the men and means at his disposal, in erecting new and more complicated defences. It is noticeable, too, that these strenuous efforts are almost totally confined to his centre and left, (on the Appomattox River,) evidently deeming that Grant will abandon his favorite method, so much in vogue among pugilists, of "letting go his right and left" in rapid and successive blows. This time the rebels fear an attack upon their centre, and all their efforts are *centered* likewise upon fortifying still more that portion of their lines. Be that as it may, one thing is very certain, that Gen. Lee has no fool to deal with at present, and it will be very hard for him to determine, positively, the exact point in method of our next move.

Nothing is so cheering in the present stage of our siege operations than this evidence of our mastery of the combined position against the enemy; for the urgent fear they exhibit and the constant rack our movements—even the most trivial—put them on, show, conclusively, how critical is their position, and how complete our lines of circumvention and circumvallation are becoming. To be able by a few spadefuls of dull earth, and a seeming show of apparent activity, to cause such persistent and anxious endeavors on the part of the enemy, to render positions still stronger, that have already been spoken of by them boastingly, as being impregnable, is, in the highest degree, exhilirating and encouraging. Let us hope on, therefore, and renew our past victories in fresher and more enduring deeds of glory and renown.

Despite the evident desire of Gen. Lee's engineers to conceal their new efforts in the way of throwing up concentric and defensive ranges of fire, we are well aware of their existence, and in some instances have learnt definitely and correctly regarding their location and equipment. One of our volunteer scouts, of whom I spoke so favorably in my last letter, went out the other night in front of a certain part of our lines, and made a complete reconnoissance of a position of the rebel's works. He was passing coolly along the interior line of the rebel picket trenches, when his quick ear caught the conversation of some of the men. One of them, speaking of some new works just commenced, said that "he guessed the Yank's would stir up a bit when that 'air thirty-two-pound battery opened fire." With the quickness of a flash our scout saw the opportunity, and in a gruff and authoritative tone, immediately took the fellow sadly to task for talking about that battery, which "he knew d— well was a secret," telling him that he must remember that the Yankee line was very close—a fact none knew better than our scout—and if he (the rebel) went on "bawling out Gen. Lee's plans in that way, that he would send him to the Provost." The man excused himself, and said that "he supposed the Yankees must be able to see that a battery was going up on that hill."

Now, what precise hill the battery was on our poor scout could not tell, and of course dare not ask. He had, however, got all the clue he wanted, and so he set his active mind to work in solving the mystery. Pushing blindly and boldly out into the darkness, in the direction of the enemy's rear, he plodded on for some time, breaking his shins over fallen trees, and falling into almost every hole he came to. At last he came upon a sort of road, and soon afterward passed some one going the other way.

Stopping the man he asked him, in the most peevish manner, "If he could tell him where in h— that d— 32-pound battery, that them confounded fools were building somewhere out here, was," and received for answer that he was going away from it. When asked in what direction the new fort lay, his strange and unknown friend very innocently and readily told him that "that light yonder"—at the same time pointing to a faint glimmer on the left—"was the spot." Without stopping to thank the man, but admirably keeping up the character of a disappointed and utterly worn-out individual, he started off in the direction of the light, loudly cursing his ill-luck at having been "going all round that d— light all night," leaving the stranger to understand that he considered himself an unfortunate and ill-used man in not being able to find his destination in safety and with all due celerity.

"Did he go to the new battery?" I know you will ask, and I unhesitatingly reply that he did, most undoubtedly. He had to go. How did he know that his informant fully believed in his assumed character? What was there to tell him that his hazardous *ruse* had not been seen through, and that he had already been suspected? No, he was obliged to go, despite whatever questions he might happen to entertain regarding the safety of the experiment.

Keeping straight on, he made the best of his way toward the light, boldly making up his mind to go through the whole of his novel and perilous task, trusting to luck and his own sharp wits for a successful carrying out of the adventure. At last he reached the momentous fort, and, sure enough, he found a number of men silently and hard at work building and arming a large battery. On being challenged, he boldly called out "Friend!" and immediately asked if a man named "Watson" was "there anywhere." On being asked "What Watson?" he comically (I am telling a fact) replied, "No, not Watt Watson, but a man called Phil Watson was the man he wanted." They told him no one of that name was there, having first called out the name two or three times, and gruffly told him to go about his business. He felt compelled to comply, and started on, repeating some savage oaths at his continued ill-luck.

But his sharp eyes had not been idle during the brief colloquy, for they had been all the time ranging with practical and searching glances over the outlines of the work. Looking in the different details in a quick and cursory view he saw that the work was one of some magnitude, and that it was intended to man it with guns of a large calibre. As he went down he remarked as if to himself that "it didn't seem to be much of a fort." He was corrected by one of the men at work, who asked him angrily if "he thought six or eight thirty-two's was nothing."

You of course know that this daring young man returned to our lines in perfect safety, for had he not done so this little anecdote would not have thus seen the light. But in what manner I almost forgot to ask, but I presume it was accomplished with ease, for my informant did not seem to think it was of any great interest or moment. I must, however, make an apology for interlarding my description of the affair with so much profanity, but I felt compelled so to do, as they were *verbatim*, as I received them. Soldiers all swear, I am sorry to say, at least a good many of them, and I suppose the "scout" thought the "Johnnies" did likewise. At all events his oaths passed muster as orthodox.

As I have frequently mentioned of late, the numbers of rebel deserters continue largely on the increase. In front of the Second Division of the Second Corps alone over thirty deserters from the enemy came in last night, and as this portion of our lines is the "warmest" and most difficult to cross of the entire line of this army, some idea may be had of the immense number of these deserters as a grand total. I understand that in front of the Ninth Corps, whose lines are situated on the Peebles Farm, and which compose our extreme left wing, the numbers of these cases are very large. Lately news came in that an entire regiment of North Carolinians were coming in on Gen. Warren's front, on the Weldon road. While disbelieving the story, orders were given to be on the lookout, and give the recreant regiment all due and proper facilities for abandoning the rotten and falling cause of the Confederacy. At the same time caution was added not to allow any surprise to be made. The attempt was, however, not made, either to desert to or surprise our lines. But a good many men did come in during that night.

This morning two very intelligent and extremely good-looking and well-dressed young men came in on Gen. Crawford's front, and their appearance and manners created quite a sensation. They told me that they belonged to the famous battalion of "Washington Artillery," one of the finest and most aristocratic and reserved organizations in the rebel service. This battalion is chiefly composed of the *élite* among the young men of Louisiana. Mostly young men of property, they contrive to get along better than the generality of the rank and file. Something similar to the famous "Nimms' Battery," of Boston, in our own service, this "Washington Artillery" has been constantly one of the shining lights among the many miserable regiments and battalions that go to make up the generality of the rebel army.

These young men were the best dressed and neatest appointed of any rebels that I have seen for a long while, reminding me forcibly of the officers taken prisoners by Gen. Sheridan, while I was with that successful fighter in the Valley of the Shenandoah. To show their style I took a peep into one of their haversacks and found it stuffed with articles of underclothing, a tooth-brush, comb (and which was clean), a nice new towel (price six dollars) and various other little knicknacks, including a quantity of very good smoking tobacco and one of those queer "reed pipes" so much in vogue among the rebels. One of them had on a pair of excellent boots, coming high up to the knee, and a little the worse for wear, for which the wearer told me he had paid the small sum of one hundred and ten dollars, some four months ago. They were both dressed in grey homespun, and the buttons on one of their jackets were all of the Louisiana State pattern. The owner of these buttons seemed very proud of them, and indignantly refused to part with any of them, remarking that they cost him (only eight in number) "twenty-four dollars the set."

I was very much interested in the conversation of these gentlemen, (for they evidently appeared as such,) and spent an hour very interestingly in their company. Without any apparent attempt to make any boast of their knowledge of the state of Gen. Lee's army, they nevertheless let drop a casual word or two that proved that they were well posted. They gave me some very interesting accounts of incidents occurring inside of the rebel lines, but which, however, my space will not permit of my repeating. One, however, is sufficiently marked to warrant my encroaching upon your limits to repeat.

It appears, and as I remarked in a former letter, that the utmost vigilance is maintained to prevent desertions from being successful. One unfortunate man lately made the attempt, and after succeeding in making his way out of his own lines, lucklessly became bewildered by the darkness and lights, and actually became turned round, so that instead of reaching our lines in safety (as he fondly supposed) the terribly deceived man walked calmly and confidently into his own lines, from which he had just escaped. As he clambered over the work that he deemed would complete his delivery from Southern bondage, he exclaimed, "Well, boys, here I am; I've been trying for some time to get over here, and I've done it at last." He had, indeed, "done it." The rebels at first imagining him to be a Federal deserter. (I am sorry to say there are some,) they told him that "it was all right."

The mistake was, however, soon discovered, and the unfortunate man was hurried away to the commanding officer of that section of the work. He was speedily tried, and before the sun had reached the meridian, he had been shot, and his body already buried. No one found fault with the sentence, but it had no doubt a salutary effect. Viewing it in a military sense, and from a rebel point, it was both just and right; but no one on our side of the question can think of those unfortunates who are unsuccessful in escaping their thraldom, but with feelings of pity.

My informant told me that seven men had been shot last week in his own corps, (Hill's,) and that scarcely a day passed without an execution of some kind or other taking place. What a fearful state of things.

These two young men I speak of will make something of a sensation among our officers, for they are the first that have deserted from the distinguished battalion of which they were members. They had fully made up their minds for a long time to desert at the first opportunity, and concluded to make the attempt last night. They crawled on their hands and knees past their own pickets and vedettes, and so succeeded in passing through in safety. Artillerymen have a poor chance of getting through, never having to go on picket, or the still more favorable post of vedette duty. Besides, they are totally unacquainted and cannot rely upon even the implied favor of their comrades for escape. They evidently seemed to be greatly relieved at the success of their adventure, talking gleefully over their escape, and making amusing comments upon the presumed surprise of their comrades.

One of these young men is a pianist and expects to make a push in the direction of music on his advent North. Having as a soldier got over his quavers, he has taken some queer crotchets in his head regarding his probable success in that line. Both of them will no doubt make their way easily, as they are men of education and refinement. What their rank was no one could find out, except that they said that they were privates, but no one believed that part of their story. The pianist told me he was willing to give important and valuable information, and as I told him no difficulty would occur in that respect, I have no doubt that Gen. Grant will have the benefit of his knowledge. My own idea is that they have been officers at some time or other, and have been reduced to the ranks for some trifling fault. This has caused them to desert and wreak some dire revenge upon their late comrades.

We had some very queer specimens among these deserters. Some of them were almost naked, others, strange to say, would be tolerably well dressed; and one individual, who had a shocking bad hat, still more shocking shoes, and whose shock of hair had evidently been uncombed for a week, had on no less than four cotton (nigger) shirts. He came asking almost the first breath "where he could get one of them air swaller-tail coats." He was appeased by being told "almost anywhere." Others will anxiously want to know how long it will be before they can go North. Some will ask for rations the first thing, and will not be satisfied until their expectant bellies are filled. A hundred different questions are asked by these queer specimens.

GEO. F. WILLIAMS.

The Rains—The Stories of Refugees and Deserters—Internal Condition of the Confederacy.

From Our Own Correpondent.

CITY POINT, VA., Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1864.

The heavy, cold and continuous rains which have been falling for the last three days and nights, almost without intermission, casting a gloom upon everybody and everything, have I am happy to say, passed away. This morning the sun burst upon us from a cloudless sky, and with all the sharp, crisp, invigorating attributes of a bright and beautiful Winter's morning. How far these few days of very stubborn rain may have delayed any contemplated movements, they can have marred nothing; for the roads in this portion of Virginia, however easily they may be affected by bad weather, just as rapidly dry up with the approach of fair. Besides, it should be borne in mind that we have long passed that stage in our proceedings when a few days of inclement weather—by making roads impassable to us—could prove a perfect godsend to the enemy. We are now thundering at the very gates of Richmond and Petersburgh; and although the short intervening distance may keep us at bay a little longer, the difficulties we have to overcome are in armed men and substantial defences, but no impediments that the elements can now throw in our way.

Many anxious spirits may be asking: Why then not proceed and settle this long-pending struggle? The answer is very simple: Because the pregnant hour has not yet arrived. It is just within range of possibility that the great General now holding the concentrated energies of the nation in his hand, may see a bloody and a bloodless pathway to these long-coveted strongholds of the enemy; one open to him now, the other soon to be, and both unable to offer any impediment whatever to his conquering legions, when next is heard the final cry of "Onward!" If Lieut.-Gen. Grant should, of the two pathways open to his choice, prefer waiting a little longer and select the comparatively *bloodless* one, not only would his laurels be all the greener and brighter for it, but thousands of yearning hearts at home would have cause to bless his memory for his timely hesitation. All that can be said, therefore, is: Be patient; the game is in our own hands; and it rests with Grant, just when and how he pleases, to turn the tables completely on his adversary.

Some people affect to despise and disbelieve all that deserters and refugees have to tell them; but if such people were here to listen to what the unfortunate fugitives, daily coming to us from Petersburgh and Richmond, have to say for themselves, it would be impossible for even the most skeptical not to come to the conclusion, that where there is so much smoke there must be fire. One thing certain is, that if one tithe of what these poor creatures have to tell us be true (and it would be marvelous if they should be *all* uttering the self-same falsification, without any necessity or compulsion,) Jeff. Davis must be rapidly kindling in his rear a fire quite as hot and dangerous as the one he has in front.

One of these men, very recently from Richmond, and very intelligent, assured me that I could form no idea of the tremendous commotion which this question of arming the slaves has caused among the people and the soldiery. He says that if they dare attempt it, not only would the whole army of white soldiers revolt, but the slaves, once armed, would come over to us in a body. And yet, such is their desperate condition, that everybody could now plainly see that, without aid from the blacks, they will not be able to raise another army to oppose us. He says that the overwhelming despotism of Jeff. Davis and his Government—particularly in their utter disregard of all pledges in their merciless conscription—has kindled a discontent so deep that no power can now extinguish it. At the last grand "scare," as my informant called it—when the mine explosion took place—he says the bells were kept ringing all day in Richmond, and every male who could be found, from decrepit age to tender boyhood, was hurried on to the front, often without even saying "good-bye" to their friends. One old man he saw cross the street, in his shirt-sleeves, to buy something, and the next moment he was forced into the ranks, without even his breakfast, or being permitted to give one glance at home. My informant himself was one of those seized in this lawless manner, and he declares that there is not one of the thousands similarly situated who will not ultimately desert, even at the risk of life.

He repeats all that former refugees, and indeed the Richmond papers themselves, have given us to understand, respecting the frightful misery and difficulty of living in Richmond. Not only the people but the army are actually without winter clothes and the means of warming themselves. This is even worse in Petersburgh, where wood is selling (when attainable at all) for $150 a cord, and are in possession of the whole district of country from which they get their fuel. Their cavalry are in a miserable condition. Hampton's horses, he declares, are completely played out, mere skin and bone, from want of proper nourishment. Virginia, he says, cannot possibly sustain her population next year. No corn is growing upon any scale to speak of. All the young growing corn has been cut down to feed the horses, and the farmers—men and boys—hurried off into the army. The authorities at Richmond know full well that their days are numbered in that capital, for he says that, for five or six weeks past, they have been gradually moving their rolling stock to Weldon.

Many a vulgar fallacy may be got rid of by conversing with some of these people, fresh from the very heart and hotbed of rebellion itself. For instance, in speaking of Maj.-Gen. Butler, some gentleman of our party asked one of them what the folks at Richmond thought of him, and what they would do if they took him prisoner. "Well, I don't know," said the man, in a very unconcerned sort of way, "I don't know that they have any special feeling there against Butler."

"But, from all we have heard and said," said the gentleman, "we fancied that hanging, disemboweling, drawing and quartering would be nothing if they could catch him, and that nothing short of roasting and eating him would glut their appetite for vengeance."

"Oh, no," said the man, in a very quiet and semi-surprised manner, "I think you are mistaken about that. The leading men hate him, there is no doubt of that, but I don't believe our people have any particular dislike against Butler; on the contrary, I should say that many would rather like him."

"How so?" simultaneously escaped from two or three present.

"Because," replied the man, "they have heard all about him and what he did in New Orleans. How he took the money of the rich men who had made the rebellion, to support the poor people who were suffering from it."

When we find sentiments like these already scattered broadcast among the people of the South, can any sane man doubt the ultimate fate of that unbridled despotism for which Davis and his abettors are contending; or hug the vain idea that the Southern masses are going [illegible] us one moment after we have put down the organized forces of their oppressors in the field?

The enemy have kept perfectly quiet since their little noisy manifestations of last Friday and Saturday nights. All the sensation rumors, in Northern papers, about the evacuation of Petersburgh are premature. I mean any *formal* evacuation, although actually the place has been gradually getting evacuated and knocked to pieces for a very long time since. Indeed, if we stay here much longer, nobody will expect to find in Petersburgh anything more than a confused jumble of brick and mortar, with some rebel Caius Marius sitting among the ruins, like the "last man of Beaufort," only he will be sober this time, for one poor fellow assured me that he had not smelt whisky for nine months in Petersburgh.

To-morrow is Thanksgiving Day, and I can assure you that all which our soldiers have read about Northern preparations for their inner man on that day has tended to kindle a good appetite among them—judging at least from the gastronomic discussions and hungry inuendos one hears everywhere. Therefore hurry up those 10,000 well-fattened "Plato's men." Our boys have fully determined to leave Richmond alone for one day while they pitch into Turkey.

J. R. HAMILTON.

The Observance of Thanksgiving Day—Deserters.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 26.

Information from the Army of the Potomac is to the effect that Thanksgiving Day was truly a festive occasion among the soldiers.

Since the news of President Lincoln's reëlection has been circulated in the rebel army, desertions to our lines have increased largely. It is said by deserters that the number of rebel soldiers known to be watching for favorable opportunities to escape is astonishing, and the demoralization is so general that the officers fear to trust any of their troops on picket. They have lost confidence even in South Carolina and Virginia troops.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 26.

THE FLORIDA'S OFFICERS.

Eleven officers of the pirate *Florida* taken from the Old Capitol Prison several days ago, and sent to Gen. Barnes at Point Lookout, have been forwarded by that officer to Admiral D. D. Porter, commanding North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, who has directed that they be turned over to Capt. Collins, of the *Wachusett*, which vessel is now lying at Hampton Roads. It is thought by some that this transfer indicates that the *Florida* and her officers and crew are to be returned to the jurisdiction of Brazil.

SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

Files of the Richmond *Whig*, *Examiner* and *Enquirer* of the 23d has been received, and with the exception of a statement that Sherman's main army had flanked Macon and that a portion of it was below that city on the 22d, which is equivalent to the capture of the city, not a single telegram appears giving any account whatever of Sherman's movements; of his captures or his whereabouts. Nothing could be more ominous, everybody knows that the slightest disaster or check to Sherman would be paraded in the Richmond papers at the earliest moment, and in the most elaborate manner. No news from Richmond is good news for us.

THE CASE OF MRS. HUTCHINS.

Mrs. Hutchins, of Baltimore, who sent a sword to the rebel officer, Harry Gilmore, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment, at labor. The place of imprisonment is the jail at Fitchburgh, Mass.

FROM CITY POINT.

The U. S. mail steamer *Dictator*, from City Point, arrived here this morning at 6 o'clock. She brings nothing of special importance from the front. The United States steamer *Connecticut*, from City point yesterday arrived here this morning about 4 o'clock. She brought up three hundred and three sick and wounded, all white, belonging to the Second, Fifth and Ninth Corps. Among this number there were but two officers—Maj. John C. Broatch, Fourteenth Connecticut, and Capt. D. H. Ostrander, One Hundred and Eighth New-York—both of whom were wounded.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 26.

SALARIES OF THE EMPLOYES IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

A petition was in circulation yesterday in the Treasury Department, asking Secretary Fessenden to exert his influence with Congress to raise the salaries of the employes,

From information received at the Indian Bureau, it appears that peace prevails in an unusual degree with all of the Indian tribes.

Twelve or fifteen members of Congress are now in the city.

RICHMOND PAPERS OF THURSDAY.

Persons who have seen Richmond papers of Thursday say they contain nothing of interest about Sherman's progress in Georgia, for the reason probably that he has cut the wires, or because they have been interrupted by a storm.

PRESENT TO THE PRESIDENT.

President Lincoln was to-day presented by a California hunter with a chair made of elk horns; four large antlers forming the back, which are set on the feet of the animal. A number of ladies and gentlemen were present.

A passenger who arrived here in the mail-boat today, says that, as he was yesterday coming from City Point to Fort Monroe, our gunboats on that route were actually sending shells into the woods.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS.

Their Horrible Condition.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 26.

The correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, under date of Annapolis last evening, says:

Two of the first vessels comprising Col. Mulford's fleet of transports, arrived here to-day with the paroled men from Savannah.

The steamers *Atlantic*, Capt. Gray, and the *Blackstone*, Capt. Berry, the former having on board 649 living skeletons and eight dead bodies. Nine others were buried on the passage. Such was the wretched state of these poor men that our surgeons were themselves appalled at the awful sight. Not a man among the number but had to be sent to the hospitals, many to leave them only for the grave-yard.

The 550 on the *Blackstone* were in better condition, and made the welkin ring as they landed on the free shores of Maryland.

Surgeons Vanderkief and Parker, and their assistants, evinced the deepest interest in the poor fellows, and are doing all in their power to mitigate their sufferings.

The War in the Southwest.

CAIRO, Friday, Nov. 25.

The steamer *Perry*, from Memphis 23d, has passed with 226 bales of cotton for St. Louis.

Gen. Washburn has issued an order defining the lines of the District of West Tennessee, prohibiting the passage of supplies beyond the lines or the passage of individuals in or out except refugees and deserters. Licenses for cotton-trading boats are revoked, and all boats are prohibited from landing supplies between Cairo and Memphis, and no crossing over allowed between Tennessee and Alabama.

The steamer *Katy* collided with the *Des Moines* at Diamond Island, Cairo River, on Tuesday night. The *Katy* sunk, and two or three of her crew were drowned, and the cargo of Government cattle and private freight lost. The value of the *Katy* was not ascertained.

FROM ALBANY.

Sinking of the Steamer Francis Skiddy—Erie Canal Break.

ALBANY, Saturday, Nov. 26.

The steamboat *Francis Skiddy*, on her way to New-York, last evening ran on to a rock about six miles below this city, and sunk. None of her passengers were injured, and none of her freight damaged.

The break in the Erie Canal, about sixteen miles east of Rochester, will not be repaired this season.

The Break in the Canal—The Disaster to the Steamboat Francis Skiddy.

ALBANY, N. Y., Saturday, Nov. 26.

A break has occurred in the canal, two miles east of Bushnell's Basin, which cannot be repaired in time to resume navigation this season.

The Troy steamer *Francis Skiddy* still lies where she sunk last night, on the rock near Van Wies Point. All the passengers were safely landed, and much of the freight was got off without damage, but none of the furniture was got out. The water covers her main deck.

The Vermont Raiders.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, Nov. 26.

The application of the St. Alban's raiders to the Canadian Government to dispatch a messenger to Richmond to obtain evidence alleged to be material to their defence, has been rejected. It is understood that the Government has considered the raiders to be undergoing examination upon charges making them amenable to the Extradition Treaty, and that evidence procured at Richmond, while it might be very material if the rebels were before United States courts, is of little consequence at this stage of the proceedings.

It has transpired that cannon and war material have been transhipped from Sarnia, on a tugboat bound for Lexington, in the State of Michigan. It is thought probable that the *Georgian* took cannon on board when proceeding in the direction of Collingwood.

Railroad Disaster.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 26.

A train which left Baltimore last evening was thrown from the track near Elkton by cross-ties being placed in a cow hole by some scoundrels, so as to cause an accident to any train coming either way. No injury happened to the passengers. The engineer, fireman and baggage-master were slightly injured. The engine and three cars were left on the track in a damaged state.

Seizure of a Vessel.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Nov. 26.

The steam-cutter *Mahoning* seized a vessel yesterday under suspicious circumstances in John's Bay, near Pemaquid. The vessel had cleared from Montreal for New-York. The case was referred to Washington.

[Advertisement.]

THE JAPANESE POLISH.—Ladies who keep their Balmorals bright, in keeping with the season, use this article. It is easily applied, and is a superior article. It can be obtained at all the principal shoe dealers. Principal wholesale agency No. 75 William-st., N. Y.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.			
Hecla	Nov. 29	New-York	Liverpool
Peruvian	Nov. 26	Portland	Liverpool
Australasian	Nov. 30	New-York	Liverpool
Virginia	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Etna	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Asia	Dec. 7	Boston	Liverpool
Washington	Dec. 7	New-York	Havre
Edinburgh	Dec. 10	New-York	Liverpool
Virginia	Dec. 10	New-York	Liverpool
China	Dec. 14	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Canada	Dec. 21	Boston	Liverpool
Lafayette	Jan. 4	New-York	Havre
FROM EUROPE.			
City of Dublin	Nov. 12	Liverpool	New-York
Edinburgh	Nov. 16	Liverpool	New-York
China	Nov. 19	Liverpool	New-York
Canada	Nov. 26	Liverpool	New-York
Cuba	Dec. 3	Liverpool	New-York
Africa	Dec. 10	Liverpool	Boston
Australasian	Dec. 17	Liverpool	New-York

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

*Champion	Nov. 30	New-York	N. Orleans
Moro Castle	Nov. 30	New-York	Havana
*Corsica	Dec. 5	New-York	Nassau

*via Havana.

For California.

West Star	Dec. 3	New-York	Aspinwall
Costa Rica	Dec. 13	New York	Aspinwall

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	1:30, 2:30 and 6:15 P.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:15 P.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2 P.
Newport and Fall River	3:00 P.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. and 2 P.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Morning Star, for New-Orleans.—Victor Durand, Miss A. Durand, Dr. C. F. H. Campbell, James McCall, H. Potts, wife and 3 children, Mrs. T. W. Foley, servant and 2 children, Mrs. Thompson, 2 children and servant, Mrs. B. L. Andrews, Miss Mary K. Andrews, Mrs. Dr. H. Smith, M. Rodrigues and brother, C. Espiero, M Escobeo and servant, F. C. Hermandes and wife, F. Longoria, A. C. Hernandes, Benj. E. Hoffman, Wm. Mortimer, Rev. Dr. Boyd, J. L. Storey, Josiah Morgan, Joseph Dreyfus, Adolph Manheimer, C. Malter, Albert Asher, Charles Brown, J. L. Millspaugh, D. B. Givens, W. D. Warren, John Sarr, Wm. L. Noyes, H. Tibbitts, U. S. N.; Thomas S. Crane, D. Lohmann, A. Wipon, Jr., J. Millard, B. E. Clark, Henry A. Hart, N. Hughs, M. T. Wolff, Anderson L. Smith, Joseph Aretenberger, Charles F. Denison, Mrs. Dr. Green and child, Miss Charlotte Goldstein, Mrs H. Fenn, William Walsh, John Kemp, Wm. Downer, Samuel A. Thompson, James Kenny, Thomas L. Kenny, Charles W. Robinson, Henry Fenny, Henry Patterson, John V. Kelly, Mary Sackfort, John Sackfort, Miss Mary Sackfort, A. J. Hempstead, James Charles Ryan, Wm. Baldwin, Mme. Escarpo and son, Ferdinand Escarpo, Armitage Lovejoy, A. P. Schenck, J. H. Morris, V. Maury.

Nov. 26—*In steamship City of London, for Liverpool*—George H. Wyatt, Toronto, C. W.; Miss Lyle, Mrs. Ratterby, Mrs. R. Hanard, Mrs. Wm. Pentland, Miss Annie Stott, A. Michelsberg, E. V. Booth, New-York; Rev. E. Doucet, Edmond Hudon, Mr. Boulnais and wife, John Stephen, Master Jones, Rev. J. N. Ball, wife and 2 children, W. A. Smith, C Prescott, J. Roth, Havana; Rev. H. H. Jessup, Manuel Cordova, Geo. A. Burr, Mr. Wethereil, Edmond Welb, C. Wahl, Mr. Schmidtmaury, Mr. Ogelvie, J. Lockwood, S. L. Levey, Miss R. Thompson, J. B Sardin, B. R. Wood, Jr., S. Salbador, Mr. Juif, Leggett, Clarence P. Leggett, James K. Henry, Mr. Mentihley, J. Bloch, Thomas Brittan, M. Patochi, Mr. Benasconi, R. Gorman, H. Thompson, Henry P. Kingsland, Ed. De Beixidon, with others in the steerage.

In steamship Fung Shuey, for New-Orleans—G. H. Laughland, Oliver Richardson, John Lane, Mrs. H. B. Blakeslee, Miss E. B. Smith and 2 servants, J. V. Bogert, Mrs F. M Grant, Mrs. C. McBride, two boys and infant, Henry Wolf, Wm. Whalen, Wm. C. Brand, Mrs. Madden, Mitchell Canere, Mrs. N. B Ratran and 2 children, Capt. G. P. Pomeroy, U. S. N.; Wm. Haneman, Mrs. L. Haneman and son, S. Beiger and lady, Mrs. G. E. Wentworth, Charles Worthington, Capt. C. H. Merritt.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Arago, from Port Royal, S. C.—Major E. H. Little, Major Joseph Moore, Capt. Hodges, J. H. Rogers, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Hutchins, Capts. Onslow, King, Stansbury, Wilson, J. Rich, Burton, Epineter, Morgan, Parmelee, Lieuts. Hepp, Buckbee, R. T. Butt, S. A. Swaris, Corbin, Kirby, White, W. J. Broateb, C. Newman, Casqua, R. James, A. E. Waterhouse, L. McGinness, Capts. Graffan, C. H. Campbell, George F. Holton, Mr. W. G. Still, J. P. Gilson, B. K. Lee, James Abell, W. E. Rice, U. S. N.; W. L. Gregory, Nicholas York, McIlhenny, S. Bolles, J. S. S. Loud, Thurber, Parmenler, R. Dale, G. F. Hollis, W. Barrett, and 150 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 00 | Sun sets.... 4 31 | Moon rises. 5 10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 13 | Gov. Island.. 7 02 | Hell Gate.. 8 2

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Nov. 26.

Cleared.

Steamships Trade Wind, Babbidge, Port Royal, P. N. Spofford; City of London, (Br.,) Petrie, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Fung Shuey, Hildreth, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Morning Star, Nelson, New-Orleans, J. A. Raynor.

Steamers Petrel, Howard, Beaufort, Murray & Nephew; E. C. Knight, Gallagher, Philadelphia, W. J. Taylor & Co.; Elizabeth, Fowler, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Baltimore, Lewis, Washington, James Hand; Maria Hall, Garfield, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Chesapeake, Willets, Portland; Anthracite, Shropshire, Philadelphia.

Barks Emilia, (Hamb.,) Hiffer, Port-au-Prince, Miller & Houghton; Casco, Gardiner, Trinidad, G. S. Stevenson & Co.; Rapidan, (Br.,) Byrnes, Havana, Trujillo & Vining; Manlius, (Br.,) Dixon, Vera Cruz, F. Alexandre & Sons.

Brigs Costa Rica, Peel, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Nellie, (Br.,) Houghton, St. Stephen's, N. B., John Boynton, Son & Co.; W. R. Sawyer, Ray, Boston, Miller & Houghton; Queen of the South, Overton, Demerara, Joseph Eneas; Firm, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Kingston, Jam., Geo. Bulley; Antelope, (Br.,) Dobson, Matanzas, Hargous & Co.; Mary Cobb, Small, Port Royal, F. M. Bixby & Co.; Machias, Cates, Lisbon, Thompson & Hunter; Trackless, (Br.,) Laprelle, Port-au-Prince, Hyde Cordova & Co.

Schooners Adeline Townsend, Collins, Fortress Monroe; R. H. Wilson, Spencer, Philadelphia, H. S. Rackett & Son; Lath Rich, Knight, Philadelphia, Lunt Bros.; Evelyn, Palmer, Stamford; Ellen Rodman, Bowman, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Laura Gertrude, Campbell, Fortress Monroe, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Palmetto State, Nickerson, Surinam, B F. Small & Co.; Eliza, (Br.,) Gayer, Point a Petre, Gaudaloupe, Jones & Lough.

Arrived.

Steamship George Cromwell, Vaill, New-Orleans Nov. 19, at 8 A. M., with mails, mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. 19th, at 4 P. M., on the bar, passed ship Confidence, bound in, and ships Elizabeth Hamilton and Galena, bound to sea. 21st, at 2:30 P. M., 25 miles W. from Sand Key, exchanged signals with steamship Oriental, from Boston for New-Orleans. 22d, at 6 A. M., Carysfort bearing S. W. 10 miles, passed steamship Ariel, hence for New-Orleans, via Havana 24th, at 6 A. M., off Wilmington, N. C., saw U. S. steamer Florida, cruising; same day, at 1 P. M., 35 miles E. from Cape Lookout, signalized U. S steamer Grand Gulf, cruising. 25th, at 2 A. M., Cape Hatteras bearing S. S. W. 20 miles, saw a large side-wheel steamship, stdg. S. The steamship George Cromwell, Gager, hence, arrived at New-Orleans Nov. 19.

U. S. steam transport Cassandra, Holloway, New-Orleans Nov. 18, with U. S. mails and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Nov. 18, 5 P. M., at the S. W. Pass, saw steamship Evening Star going up the river. 21st, off Key West, saw steamship Nightingale going in; same day, off Sombrero Key, saw brig Persia, bound W. 22d and 23d inst., had heavy gales from N. W.

U. S. steam transport Sentinel, Taylor, Fortress Monroe 40 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport El Cid, Coburn, Newbern 4 ds., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Montauk, Greenman, New-Haven, with troops for City Point.

Hospital ship S. R. Spaulding, Atkins, Baltimore 38 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. bark Guerrilla, O'Brien, New-Orleans 14 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship Chincha, (Fr.,) Bourdon, Vera Cruz 18 ds., in ballast to Baetjer & De Vertu.

Bark Edward Hill, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Ballett, Kingston, Jam., Nov. 3, with hides, coffee, etc., to Ribon & Munos. Been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras with calms and westerly gales. 7th inst., Cape St. Antonio bearing N. ½ W. 5 miles, was boarded by Br. sloop-of-war Rosario. Left no vessels.

Bark Montesquien, (Fr.,) Fourcade, Marseilles 56 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Elba, (of Pictou, N. S.,) Drisko, Aspinwall 24 ds., in ballast to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark Palermo, McCarty, Palermo 75 ds., and 60 ds. from the Rock, with fruit, etc., to Moore & Henry. Had light westerly winds most of the passage.

Bark Eva H. Fisk, (of Rockland,) Fisk, Key West 12 ds., with damaged flour and tar to Nesmith & Sons.

Brig Hermes, (Venez.,) Jochinus, Laguayra Nov. 1, and Porto Cabello 8th, with hides and coffee to Dallett & Bliss.

Brig Cuba, (of St. John, N. B.,) Mackie, Matanzas 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to Joseph & Scholberg.

Brig Mattapony, (of Bath,) Wyman, Cardenas 15 ds., with molasses and honey to order.

Brig Flora, (of Salcombe, Eng.,) Cowling, Patras 74 ds., with currants to G. F. Bulley.

Brig Zero, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Wilson, Guantanemo 15 ds., with sugar to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Union, (of St. John, N. B.,) Tufts, Glace Bay, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Amazon, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Thompson, Ragged Island 14 ds., with salt to G. F. Penniston.

Brig Flying Eagle, (of Gibraltar,) Nixon, Matanzas 17 ds., with sugar, etc., to Jas. E. Ward & Co.

Brig Forest, Strout, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., coal.

Brig Henry Leeds, Whitmore, Willet's Point.

Schr. Liverpool, (Br., of Nassau,) Allbury, Eleuthera 14 ds., with fruit and old iron to Willett Rowe.

Schr. Vigilant, Albro, Newport, with molasses to Burdett & Frisby.

Schr. Indus, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Hanson, Jacmel Nov. 13, with logwood to Jos Eneas.

Schr. Jamestown, Magee, Georgetown, with coal for Port Morris.

Schr. J. E. Willets, Bayles, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal for Hudson.

Schr. W. R. Bebee, Crawford, Port Royal 10 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. J. P. Anger, Aldridge, Philadelphia, for Newburgh.

Schr. John Tyler, Stevens, Provincetown, with fish.

Schr. Summit, Harding, Provincetown, with fish.

Schr. Elisha Holmes, Holmes, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Hamilton, Ogden, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Pocahontas, Berry, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Yorktown, Woglam, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. R. F. Stockton, Letts, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Ann, Bedell, Georgetown 5 ds., with coal.

Schr. Isaac Hinckley, Leavitt, Fortress Monroe.

Schr. A. R. Wedmore, Edwards, Fortress Monroe.

WIND—Sunset, S., very light.

Sailed.

Steamships City of London, Borussia, Morning Star, Fung Shuey, North America, Petrel, Cumbria, Montauk, Trade Wind, E. C. Knight.

Ship Hemisphere.

Barks H. Trowbridge, Emilie.

Schr. Servean.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Nov. 26—Arr. U. S. steamer Wachusett, Fortress Monroe; brig Mary Leblanc, Glace Bay, Cape Breton; ship Sciota, Trapani; bark Celestia, Gonaives. Below, one ship and two brigs.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26—Arr. steamer John Gibson, from New-York. Below, bark Isaac R. Davis, Fortress Monroe; brig R. C. Wright, Orchilla; also one bark and five brigs.

PORTLAND, Nov. 25—Cld. bark Philena and brig Ortolan, for Matanzas.

Foreign Ports.

Arr. at Nassau, Nov. 7, brig P. I. Nevius, New-York; schrs. Julia and Greenland, do.; 8th, bark Modena, Boston; brig E. Miller, New-York; 10th, schr. Fanny, do., (in distress;) 15th, schr. Rosalie, New-York, Cld. 10th, schrs. Planet, Boston; 11th, Greenland, New-York, via Ragged Island; 18th, bark Modena, Baltimore; 13th, schr. Mary & Susan, New-Orleans. At Porto Cabello, Nov. 8, brig John Boulton, for Philadelphia. The brig Marscaibo sld. 4th for Maracaibo.

At Matanzas, Nov. 11, bark Yumuri, Johnson, for New-York in 2 days.

Sld. from St. John, N. B., Nov. 24, ship Montpelier, for Liverpool.

At Jacmel, Nov. 13, schrs. B. F Sparks, for Boston, ldg.; Worthington, for do. do.; Free Wind, for do. do